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30 August 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LOCATION OF 88 OLYMPICS

Greece Welcomes Proposal

SK021040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 2 (KCNA)--Greece welcomed as positive a North Korean proposal to join forces with South Korea in staging the 1988 Olympic games, reported AP from Athens on August 1.

The news agency quoted the government spokesman of Greece telling reporters: "We consider the proposal positive and if it materializes it will certainly contribute to a closer understanding" between the peoples of North and South."
[quote marks as received]

Venezuelan Figure Supports Proposal

SK041025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, August 2 (KCNA)--The International Olympic Committee must not help freeze the division of Korea but express a view that the Olympic games should be held, equally divided in Seoul and Pyongyang, to give the North and the South of Korea an opportunity of mutual contact.

So said Angel Sambrano, ex-governor of Sulia Province, Venezuela, democratic action member of Venezuelan Congress and ex-president of the Venezuelan Baseball Federation.

I support the proposal put forward by President Fidel Castro to seek a correct solution of the question of the 1988 Olympiad scheduled in Seoul, he emphasized.

CSO: 4100/679

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DELEGATION TO MOSCOW FESTIVAL

KCNA Report

SK021545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 2 (KCNA)--The Korean youth and students delegation to the 12th world youth and students festival which opened on a grand scale on July 27 in Moscow is sincerely participating in all functions of the festival.

The delegation participated in the peace demonstration of the attendants of the festival and the mass meeting of "Youth and Students for Peace, Prevention of Nuclear War and Disarmament" in conformity with the idea of "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship" put forward by the festival.

At the anti-imperialist solidarity centre our delegate made a speech on the subject "Solidarity with the People, Youth and Students in the Struggle Against Imperialism, Old and New Colonialism, Racism and Fascism and for National Independence and Social Progress."

At the peace and disarmament centre our delegate spoke on the subject "It is a precondition for detente and prevention of nuclear war in Korea to force U.S. troops out of South Korea."

At the central meeting of youth and students for anti-imperialist solidarity, head of the Korean youth and students delegation Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a speech on the subject "Let the World's Progressive Youth and Students Strengthen Anti-Imperialist Solidarity."

He exposed the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in various parts of the world, in Korea in particular, and said the world's progressive youth and students should take concerted action in firm unity in the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' war moves and defend world peace and security.

Deputy head of the Korean youth and students delegation Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, spoke at the solidarity meeting of attendants of the festival which was held under the slogans "Oppose Moves of Imperialism and Neo-Colonialism in Asia" and "Peace to Asian People."

The Korean people, youth and students, he stressed, will positively support and encourage the peoples, youths and students of various countries in Asia in their just struggle against the aggression and interference of imperialism and for firmly defending the independence and sovereignty of their countries and ensuring peace and security, and will advance in firm unity with them.

Our delegates actively participated in the mass meeting for commemorating the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the anti-imperialist court, the peace and disarmament centre, the non-alignment centre and 13 other centres.

Meanwhile, our art troupe gave a performance at the Moscow City Soviet Theatre and is participating in colorful cultural functions.

Our delegation held get-togethers with foreign delegations.

Delegation Meets Foreign Groups

SK031040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 (KCNA)--The Korean youth and students delegation to the 12th world festival of youth and students held meetings with youth and students delegations of different countries, deepening the feelings of friendship.

It met separately with the Cuban and Mongolian delegations on August 1.

Speaking at the meeting with the Cuban delegation Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, referred to the struggle of the Cuban people and youth for repulsing the aggression and blockade of the U.S. imperialists and firmly defending their revolutionary gains under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Fidel Castro and expressed firm solidarity with their just struggle.

Santiago Arias Brito, member of the Bureau of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, noted that the Korean young people have achieved great successes in socialist construction, smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressive moves at every step, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Lashing at the U.S. imperialists for continuously patronizing the South Korean puppet regime while scheming to create "two Koreas," the speaker voiced full support to the struggle of the Korean people and youth for the reunification of the country.

That day the Korean delegation held meetings with the Algerian, Democratic Yemeni and Zimbabwean delegations.

The Korean young moviemen met with Soviet moviemen on August 1.

The attendants expressed joy over the successful production of a Korean-Soviet joint film on the heroic deed of Ya. Novichenko, a Soviet internationalist soldier highly praised by the great leader President Kim Il-song and stressed the need to further strengthen co-production and exchange in the creation of films in the future so as to make a big contribution to the development of film art and strengthening of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

CSO: 4100/679

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VENEZUELAN FIGURE EXPELLED FROM USSR FOR ATTACKING NORTH

SK090252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Bogota (YONHAP)--Carlos Tablante, Venezuelan chief delegate of the recently concluded International Youth Festival, has been expelled from the Soviet Union for accusing such Communist nations as North Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union of persecuting youths there, according to a Colombian news agency report Wednesday carried in two Venezuelan newspapers.

As stated in EL UNIVERSAL and EL NACIONAL, the Colprensa News Agency reported that Tablante, a representative of the leftist-leaning Social Movement Party, was ordered to leave the Soviet Union after delivering his speech during the youth festival held from July 28 through August 3 in Moscow.

In his speech, Tablante called on Soviet authorities to stop the abuse of human rights, including the persecuting of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov.

He also was quoted as saying that North Koreans are suffering from the oppression of Kim Il-song's dictatorial rule.

The news agency said he also referred to the situation of youths in South Africa where he said blacks were discriminated against under the nation's apartheid policies.

CSO: 4100/683

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DJP TO HEAR REPORT ON NORTH-SOUTH TALKS AT ASSEMBLY

SK260201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will resume a plenary session today to hear a report on Tuesday's preliminary meeting for inter-Korea parliamentary talks.

Both ruling and opposition parties will attend the session.

The session will be preceded by a meeting of the Assembly Steering Committee which will deal with procedural matters concerning the report.

Prospects for the present special assembly session are, however, still obscure, because the ruling Democratic Justice Party will continue its boycott after today.

In a floor strategy meeting yesterday, the majority party repeated its earlier decision to reject the July sitting.

The DJP decided to adjourn the assembly session immediately after hearing a briefing on the results of Tuesday's preliminary meeting for inter-Korea talks.

The DJP said that the session should be resumed August 3 after the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has finished its national convention slated for August 12.

The government party plans to deal with campus and labor unrest and livelihood issues when the assembly resumes its session in early August.

The ruling party authorized its floor leader and vice floor leaders to work out a schedule and agenda for the August session through inter-party negotiations.

The floor strategy meeting was attended by the floor leader, vice floor leaders and 13 assembly Standing Committee chairmen of the DJP.

CSO: 4100/665

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMS DOUBLE IN DECADE

SK270136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] North Korea's military personnel on active duty more than doubled during the last 10 years, with a particularly noticeable increase seen in its air force.

During the period, their military hardware also increased tremendously posing a grave threat to the south, according to military experts.

Figures available at the U.S.N. Command yesterday showed that members of North Korean armed forces who totaled 409,000 in 1974 have jumped to 843,000 in 1985. This is 263,000 more than 580,000 service in South Korea.

The total includes 750,000 in the army, 55,000 in the air force and 24,000 in the navy. The number of army soldiers is a little more than double the 1974 figure of 370,000. The increase rate is much lower with the navy, from 15,000 to 24,000 during the period.

However, the manpower of air force rose by 129 percent, or from 24,000 to 55,000 during the period. This indicates that North Korea, which suffered a great setback in the aerial combat of the Korean War, is now determined to boost its aerial combat capability.

The UNC statistics showed North Korea now has 150 MIG-21 fighters in addition to 475 out dated aircraft of the MIG family, including MIG-15's, 17's and 19's.

The UNC figures, released on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Korean armistice today, do not note the North Korean stockpile up-to-date MIG-23's.

However, recent reports say North Korea will get 50 of them from the Soviet Union by the end of this year and six of them have already reached North Korea.

In 1974, North Korea had only 33 helicopters. Today, it has more than 250 helicopters, including the 87 American-made Hughes helicopter Intelligence reports say most of the 87 helicopters have already been "heavily armed."

Tanks increased by four-fold, from 800 to 3,400 during the period. This compares to 1,200 tanks possessed by the South Korean armed forces. North Korea

was reported to have not a single self-propelled artillery piece in 1974. However, it now has 1,500 of them, according to the UNC figures. It also boosted antiaircraft power by hiking the number of antiaircraft artillery from 2,600 to 10,000.

North Korea today has three truck mobile divisions, 20 mechanized brigades and nine armored divisions. Those units did not exist in 1974.

The mechanized and armored units are believed to be among the troops North Korea reportedly moved toward the demilitarized zone for deployment.

North Korea has 550 combat ships, 200 more than in 1974, and 20 submarines, double the 1974 figure.

In addition to the "awesome strength" of regular troops, North Korea also has five million reservists and 80,000 specially trained commandos and rangers, the figures showed.

North Korea has violated the Armistice Agreement on 81,867 occasions since the truce went into effect at 10 PM 32 years ago today.

The Pyongyang regime has admitted only two violations. North Korea has expressed its "apology" for the crossing of the Military Demarcation Line into the UN Command sector by some Chinese and North Korean soldiers on August 6, 1953, and on November 6 the same year.

CSO: 4100/665

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL ANTIWAR SITUATION

SK021037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday reviews the monthly international situation under the title "Strengthened Anti-War Solidarity."

The author of the article says:

One of the main features of the development of the international situation last month was that the unity and solidarity of anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace forces grew stronger.

The struggle of the world peoples to defend peace against war was waged more vigorously, above all, on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle" for forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The paper goes on:

During the month the world peace-loving people bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for leading the Korean situation to the brink of war and unanimously demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

This was an irresistible urgent demand of the times, stresses the paper.

Noting that the unity and solidarity of the world peace-loving people was strengthened last month also through the struggle against the nuclear war scheme of the U.S. imperialists, particularly the "Star Wars" plan, the paper continues:

The "Star Wars" plan of the United States faced opposition from the world peace-loving countries and peoples including socialist, non-aligned and third world countries and even capitalist countries.

The voice of the world people opposing the U.S. nuclear war scheme and "Star Wars" plan rang loudly from Moscow.

The attendants of the 12th world festival of youth and students that opened in Moscow under the slogan "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship" renewed their resolution to strengthen the international unity and solidarity of the world progressive peoples and youth and students to prevent a nuclear war and defend peace.

The unity and solidarity of the world peace-loving forces were displayed in denouncing and rejecting the South African racist clique in July.

The developments last month prove that the more desperate the imperialist reactionaries become, the more isolated they get.

CSO: 4100/679

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR CONDEMNS CHON REGIME FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG HOUSE ARREST

SK030344 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
2 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about Kim Tae-chung's house arrest.

On 31 July, shortly before the national convention of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], the Chon Tu-hwan group committed the violent act of placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest. In a bid to prevent Kim Tae-chung from participating in the NKDP national convention, the ruling authorities had some 500 policemen beleaguer Kim's house in several layers and keep tabs on him to prevent him from going out of his house.

Such a base measure of placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest by the ruling authorities is now provoking outrage and denunciation from the masses from all walks of life as it is another suppressive offensive against democratic forces.

As you may know well, the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization by the masses from all walks of life has been staged tenaciously in recent months, and the aspirations of our masses for reunification has surged more than at any time in the past. Disconcerted in the extreme, the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking off a fascist racket of suppression more frenziedly than at any previous time.

Throwing off even the mask of school autonomy and the democratization of society, which it had to put on in the past to burnish its image, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now revealing its beastly nature as a fascist tyrant without reserve. While launching a great suppressive offensive against the democratic and patriotic forces in every corner of the country, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now engaged in white terrorism.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is daily putting on dark fascist trial patriotic students who, occupying the American Cultural Center under the slogan of democratic politics, liberation of the masses, and national reunification, opposed U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and demanded that the United States make a public apology for the Kwangju incident. What is more, the group is

now arresting, imprisoning, and suppressing a great number of patriotic students and masses who staged an anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, while running riot in ferreting out and arresting a great number of youths with an offer of 1 million won in rewards for their arrest. Worse still, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now confiscating even artistic works that depict the tragic living conditions of the workers and their struggle and, after arresting the painters, is committing the violent act of putting them on trial on preposterous charges of spreading groundless rumors.

What should not be overlooked in particular is that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, becoming extremely disconcerted at the active movement of the NKDP, which, claiming to be a pure opposition party won a large number of seats in the National Assembly elections, and at the more active movement of all the democratic forces, including the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, is now employing every means possible to undermine and split up the off-stage opposition forces and to sever the ties that bind these off-stage opposition forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has made every strenuous effort possible to thwart the activities of the off-stage opposition forces, describing the activities of the opposition parties such as the NKDP, which the ring finds invidious, as being controlled by the behind-the-scenes off-stage forces or saying that off-stage political activities cannot be tolerated.

It was the base suppressive measure of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which seeks to keep the off-stage forces from uniting, that Kim Tae-chung was placed under house arrest on the eve of the NKDP national convention.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to bring the crisis facing its regime under control by such a suppressive measure. The more base suppressive rackets it commits, the faster it will propel itself to self-destruction.

Instead of continuing to take such foolish suppressive measures, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should free Kim Tae-chung from his house arrest, as unanimously demanded by the popular masses, abandon the fascist suppression of the democratic and patriotic forces, and release all the patriotic students and masses it has arrested and imprisoned at an early date.

CSO: 4110/220

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ASSAILS 'OPPRESSIVE ORDER' ISSUED BY SOUTH'S PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

SK061310 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
3 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, fellow countrymen? In this hour of station commentary, I will speak about a special oppressive order issued to all prosecutor's offices.

On 1 August, at a meeting of the vice chief prosecutors across the nation, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office issued a special order for the establishment of so-called state discipline to prosecutor's offices throughout the nation. In this order, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office instructed vice chief prosecutors to thoroughly ferret out and heavily punish those who stage campus demonstrations and sit-ins, and, thus, create campus disturbances; those who hamper court trial by creating disturbances through group actions; and those who attempt to settle labor disputes by means of forces. It also ordered the arrest and heavy punishment of those who masterminded labor disputes after gaining employment through a disguise. This, it can be said, clearly shows the nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group as an oppressive fascist regime.

As everyone knows, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group is continuing the fascist suppression of the democratic and patriotic forces. The Chon Tu-hwan regime branded the Sammin Struggle Committee, which struggles against the United States and dictatorship and for democracy, as an antistate organization, and is continuing the fascist trials to punish those students who were involved in it on the charge of pro-communist activities benefiting the enemy. Offering even 1 million won as reward money, it is frantically carrying out a manhunt to ferret out the leaders of the Sammin Struggle Committee, and those patriotic students who struggled among workers to secure their right to exist and achieve democracy and civil rights. In addition, in order to completely strangle the students' anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship, the ruling group is even scheming to enact a new evil law called a "special measure law."

It is precisely under these circumstances that the Chon Tu-hwan group has issued a special oppressive order to the police across the nation. This shows the intensity of the fascist oppression committed by the group.

As for the heavy punishment of campus and courtroom disturbances babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan group, staging demonstrations and sit-ins is a basic right allowed in all countries. Therefore, punishment is nonsense. At the same time, with regard to courtroom disturbances, it is certain that they mean the opposition and resistance to the trial on the part of those students who occupied the American Cultural Center. However, their struggle can never be an offense.

As for those students dragged to the courtroom by the ruling authorities, they struggled to demand a sincere U.S. apology for the crime of allowing Chon Tu-hwan to use troops in killing and injuring more than 10,000 Kwangju citizens. Hence, they must not be put on trial. While struggling in the courtroom, they shouted: Who should punish who? Who is the real offender? This is entirely just.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group, which committed a crime that incurs the wrath of heaven and man by killing and injuring more than 10,000 Kwangju citizens, is relentlessly suppressing patriotic students in order to conceal its crime. This is indeed outrageous.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan group's gibberish about ferreting out and punishing those employed in disguise is also outrageous. As has been disclosed in the wake of the incident at the Daewoo apparel plant, it is not workers but rather the evil employers and the authorities who commit violence. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamor about ferreting out and punishing those employed in disguise is to thwart the expanding struggle of the workers and peasants and to prevent the raising of their class consciousness. Thus, this only shows the serious crisis facing the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Fascist oppression cannot thwart the masses' anti-U.S. struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, and cannot shore up the crumbling dictatorial regime. The intensification of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression will only further disclose the nature of the fascist dictator, and further fan the flames of our people's antigovernment struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must know that it will face a miserable end, as was the case with the past dictators, no matter how feverishly it may try to maintain power through fascist suppression.

CSO: 4110/220

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS MEETING OF DPRK-CENTRAL AFRICA COMMITTEE

SK040900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA)--The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Central African Republic, referring to the question of Korean reunification at the first meeting of the Korea-Central Africa mixed committee held in Bangui from July 23 to 27, said the government of the Central African Republic actively supported the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Touching upon the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Central Africa, he said in his speech:

The building of the National Assembly Hall and cooperation in the agricultural domain are successfully going on thanks to the solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

This is a practical example in applying the idea of South-South cooperation propounded by President Kim Il-song.

The meeting summed up economic and technological cooperation between Korea and Central Africa and discussed the problem of further developing it in the future.

A protocol of the first meeting of the Korea-Central Africa mixed committee was signed at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were the DPRK government economic delegation headed by vice-minister of external economic affairs Om Tok-hwan and the DPRK ambassador to Central Africa.

CSO: 4100/679

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PDRY LEADER MEETS WITH DPRK AMBASSADOR

SK030557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Aden, August 2 (KCNA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the people's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea when he met the Korean ambassador to his country Myong Chang-son.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il who have paid deep attention to the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Democratic Yemen and Korea.

He actively supported the national reunification policy put forward by President Kim Il-song, and said that the United States and South Korean authorities must affirmatively respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for the solution of the question of signing a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration.

We regard South Korea's call for separate entry into the United Nations as part of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and oppose it, he declared.

CSO: 4100/679

HANDBILLS ON TRIAL OF USIS OCCUPIERS SCATTERED IN SEOUL

SK041440 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
3 Aug 85

[Text] Handbills calling for frustrating the trial of those students who waged a struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul were scattered throughout the neighborhood of Chongno District in Seoul, and are arousing sympathy among citizens. These handbills, written in the name of a certain university's Sammin Struggle Committee, read:

Dear people: Those hot-blooded students who preached patriotism after occupying the American Cultural Center are dying in the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group's illegal, wicked, and homicidal courtroom, while even their basic democratic and human rights are violated. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically attempting to dole out heavy punishments through all means by fabricating antistate crimes. Are the students really criminals? It is a well-known fact that the United States is the ringleader that committed the great Kwangju massacre--an unprecedented tragedy--by instigating the devilish and homicidal Chon Tu-hwan. The fact that the United States, wearing the mask of an ally, has occupied Korea for 40 years, violated our nation's dignity and independence, and sought its own interests is a fact that cannot be concealed. Why does demanding an apology from the criminals after occupying the aggressors' Cultural Center constitute a crime? Why must those righteous students who made efforts to protect national dignity and independence be tried? It is only the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring in Korea that must be executed after being tried. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which usurped power at the expense of submerging Kwangju in the blood of fellow countrymen, with the help of foreign forces, a which is currying favor with foreign forces by committing violent acts against the country's hot-blooded students, who oppose aggressors, must be subjected to the judgment of the nation. An illegal and wicked tragedy in which the nation-sellers are trying the patriots is being staged in the courtroom. The hangmen are attempting, by using tricks and forcible measures, and ignoring basic legal principles and procedures, to fabricate crimes against those students who staged a sit-in at the American Cultural Center. Ear people, must you idly watch the violent traitorous group trample underfoot the Korean sons and daughters who cried for patriotism? In the name of the nation, we urge you to: 1) rise in an all-out struggle to rescue the patriotic students from the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring's suppression; 2) frustrate the fascist ring's illegal, wicked, and homicidal trial; and 3) obtain an open apology from the United States, by all means.

CSO: 4110/220

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES CONTENTS OF MINJUNG KYOYUK MAGAZINE

SK070154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "'Minjung' Education Theory"]

[Text] The controversy over radical articles written by schoolteachers in a coterie magazine, "Minjung Kyoyuk" (Education for the Masses), appears more serious in nature than initially thought. The grave nature of the case was made known when the Ministry of Education revealed its analysis of the magazine's contents Monday.

In a shocking conclusion, the ministry said that articles in the magazine were based on a Marxist philosophy of education in that they denied values of liberal democracy and that they defined the existing system of education in this country as a system to maintain a "structure of exploitation" by rich people.

In other words, the teachers who wrote articles or took part in a panel debate published in the magazine advocated the so-called "minjung education theory," an ideological basis for left-leaning radicals who seek to overthrow the current system of Korean society by means of a class struggle pitting the have-nots against the haves.

The articles were found to have gone far beyond the concept of constructive criticism, which is not only permissible but also desirable for the improvement of our educational system. Indeed, the Korean educational system and the government's education policies have much room for improvement, what with inconsistency and irrational practices.

But, the articles at issue exaggerated the irrational aspects of the nation's educational system and of Korean society as a whole, thus obviously attempting to inspire a violent class struggle against the current order of the state.

We are especially alarmed by the teachers' negative attitude toward the 1988 Olympics in Seoul that coincides with the North Korean position and their illusory misconception of the anti-communist education and students' military training, which are essential to help safeguard the survival of the republic against the ever-present invasion threat by the North Korean Communists.

The problem is particularly grave because such left-leaning radical thought has been publicly expressed by some of those who are engaged in teaching growing children in our primary, middle and high schools.

We should not allow those teachers who fail to correctly grasp the nation's realities and promote distorted, leftist ideals, to continue teaching our children, lest the youth should be contaminated by such undemocratic, antistate thought.

CSO: 4100/683

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREA HERALD REGRETS STUDENT LEFTIST ORIENTATION

SK080230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Leftist Campus Publications"]

[Text] The arrest of students for their role in putting out pro-Communist publications has again brought to a head the leftist tendencies among some university and college students. The antiestablishment activism of students has gone beyond limited political dissidence to espouse a cause that directly challenges the free and democratic system of this nation.

Two groups of Seoul National University and Ewha Woman's University students were arrested this week and more are being sought by police on charges of violating the National Security Law by producing and circulating two underground publications, "Kippal" (Flag) and the "Ewha Press."

The contents of these publications clearly parallels the propaganda of the North Korean Communists who deny the legitimacy of the Republic of Korea. They try to justify their invasion of South Korea in 1950, which brought about a massive bloodbath and devastation of the country.

Under the guise of an antigovernment movement, these radical students actually voiced objections to the liberal values and institutions our people desire and which they have fought bravely to uphold. The nation cannot but shudder at the stealthy infiltration such seditious ideas have made on our campuses.

One publication in question claims that the Korean War was an expression of the will of the masses to end Korea partition and achieve its unification "regardless of who is to blame for starting the armed conflict." The statement deviously seeks to exonerate North Korea from its historical responsibility for launching the notorious aggression.

Other parts of the cited publications present highly distorted and prejudiced views on the political development of post-Liberation Korea. For instance, the policy of the U.S. military government and the stand of the right-wing nationalist groups are criticized while the wrongs committed by the Soviet occupation forces and leftist factions are not mentioned.

They suggest that the current foreign policy of the United States is an extension of "imperialism" to which small and poor nations like Korea are subjected and that our free, capitalist institutions are to blame for the difficulties we face today.

The vocabulary and the general tenor of writings by these obsessed students are alarmingly similar to those used by North Korean Communists. They reveal their ideological and partisan devotion to the antidemocratic and totalitarian cause advocated by the Communists.

We are deeply concerned by the leftist orientation of student radicals bent on disturbing peace and stability even to the extent of undermining the basis of our national survival and legitimacy of the free system to which we are committed. But whatever means necessary their threat to our society must be stemmed and eradicated once and for all.

CSO: 4100/683

CRIMINAL CHARGES LIKELY AGAINST SCHOOL TEACHERS

SK090231 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Prosecutors are considering filing criminal charges against school teachers and others involved in the controversial case of "Minjung Kyoyuk" a magazine dealing with educational problems in Korea.

Sources at the Prosecutor General's Office said yesterday that prosecutors are conducting an analysis of the content of articles carried in the inaugural education of the magazine.

The investigation is to determine whether or not the publication is "pro-Communist" as is some underground literature found on college campuses in Seoul recently.

The Ministry of Education earlier announced that much of the magazine content promotes "radical revolutionary ideas" in typical Communist North Korean style.

Apart from the ministry's findings, prosecutors must decide whether the magazine's publisher or contributors are liable to criminal punishment for attempting to propagate revolutionary ideas.

The magazine was published by the Silchon Munhak (Practical Literature) Co. in Chungjong-no, Sodaemun-gu, in May.

So far, 20 school teachers are reported to have either contributed articles to the magazine or attended a panel discussion on overall problems of the educational system.

Prosecution sources said a separate probe is under way to determine whether the school teachers and others involved in the case had connections with militant students active on campuses.

The prosecution announced on Thursday the arrest of seven Seoul National University students on charges of publishing the underground paper "Kippal" or Flag. One co-ed was booked and 14 others are being sought on suspicion of circulating copies of "Kippal" or publishing another underground student newspaper called "Ewha Press."

Prosecutors said that the two "seditious" publications were used by student activists as tools for the indoctrination of fellow students with leftist ideology.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REPORT ON PERU-N. KOREA TIES--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday denied a wire report that Peru's new government, to be inaugurated Sunday, would establish formal diplomatic ties with North Korea. A ministry official said the report did not represent the Peruvian government's official policy. He was commenting on a Reuter news report that Peru's Secretary General Armando Villanueva of the new ruling party, American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, said Wednesday that the new government would set up diplomatic ties with Pyongyang. Seoul has full diplomatic relationships with Lima. Pyongyang has only a trade mission there. The official said, "As far as we know, there are opposing views on the opening of diplomatic relations with Pyongyang in the new Peruvian ruling party." He also said the government is taking diplomatic steps to cope with any possibility that the new leftist-leaning government of Peru may allow Pyongyang to open an embassy in Lima. Alan Garcia, who will be sworn in as new president Sunday, has visited Pyongyang twice at the invitation of Kim Il-song. [Excerpt] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY DENIES NORTH TIES--Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)--The Bolivian Embassy here Thursday denied reports by a foreign news agency that Bolivia has established diplomatic ties with North Korea. "Bolivia has not established any ties, including diplomatic relations, with Pyongyang," the embassy said. Relations between Seoul and La Paz have continually grown stronger, the embassy added. The South Korean and Bolivian governments recently organized a joint committee for cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

'LAW ON CAMPUSES' OPPOSED--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--Over 200 students of Seoul University at noon on July 31 held a campus meeting to repulse the suppression of the mass movement for democracy and bitterly denounced the crimes of the South Korean military fascist clique in intensifying the crackdown on the campus, according to a report from Seoul. The students exposed and denounced the scheme of the fascist clique to fake up a new evil law to suppress the campus and rejected the revision of the "law on campus stability." Meanwhile, students who were arrested and brought to trial on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul protested the murderous trial with silence when the fascist clique on August 2 held the fourth trial at the puppet Seoul district criminal court and questioned them.

That day the defence counsellors also protested the creation of a terror-ridden atmosphere at the court by plainclothes men and the issue of admission tickets to observers after prior examination. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 3 Aug 85]

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT-DPRK ENVOY MEET--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--The government and people of Seychelles will fully support as ever the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification. France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, said this when he met Korean ambassador to his country Yi Yong-yon. He expressed the belief that Korea would surely be reunified in accordance with the national reunification proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President France Albert Rene. The Seychellois president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 4 Aug 85]

CSO: 4100/679

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK POLICE TO INCREASE SECURITY AT FOREIGN MISSIONS

SK090250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Police in Seoul have decided to increase the security of major facilities including offices of foreign missions in case students storm and seize them in protest of the planned enactment of a law for campus stabilization.

The decision came as police saw a high likelihood that some students, dissatisfied with the projected legislation, would take some dramatic action as shown in the case of the seizure of the library at the U.S. Information Service in May.

According to police authorities, all major public facilities, especially large buildings, will also be guarded by policemen.

It was learned that police authorities will increase their surveillance of dissident group leaders so that they may not be contacted by the so-called ideological activist students.

Police sources said that they suspect members of some dissident groups to render moral support to the "radical" student activists, if not by action.

A police officer let on that there is a possibility that radical student activists may carry their protests to an extreme raising public attention at home and abroad during the time when the IMF-World Bank general conference will be in session in October.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP REITERATES POSITION ON CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK081245 Seoul YONHAP in English 1151 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Mt Tokyu, Korea, Aug 8 (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday reiterated its determination not to yield to opposition demand for the revision of the Constitution.

An amendment to the Constitution for a direct presidential election is out of the question because it would touch off disruption in national consensus, waste of national power and extreme confrontation, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said here.

Pointing out that the current basic charter institutionally guarantees the first peaceful transfer of government power in the nation's constitutional history, No said, "We have to keep our present Constitution intact under any circumstances."

Opening the annual DJP camping rally at this mountain resort in southern Korea, No said the current Constitution combined ideal with reality "in the most harmonious way" on the basis of experiences accumulated during the 37-year history of the republic.

Some 12,000 DJP members, including all DJP representatives, are taking part in the three-day event, aimed at consolidating unity among party members.

No also attacked opposition parties and dissident figures, saying they were encouraging radical student activism under the pretext of democratisation.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PRESIDENT WILL NOT TOLERATE ANTICONSTITUTION ATTEMPTS

SK090401 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Mt. Tokyu, South Korea, Aug 9 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan Friday said that his government will not tolerate any attempts to endanger the constitutional order and undermine the current hard-won social stability.

"The government will neither compromise with nor remain indifferent to any attempts to deny the free democratic system and to bring about social disorder," Chon said.

Addressing the third annual camping rally of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) at the foot of Mt. Tokyu in North Cholla Province, Chon called upon party members to arm themselves with a strong sense of mission to "resolutely fight against any anti-democratic challenges and safeguard the nation's constitution that advocates free democracy."

President Chon, who concurrently heads the ruling party, was referring to the growing move in opposition political parties to revise the constitution to provide for direct popular presidential elections.

With regard to the nation's future, a coin has already been tossed up, Chon said, adding that nobody wants to see the nation face another social chaos in the whirlpool of constitutional revision and the national aspirations for "glorious tomorrow" being quashed.

The most important task facing the nation is to achieve the long-cherished dream of national unification and join in the rank of advanced countries, he said. At this juncture, "We cannot afford to waste our strength through disunion, confrontation and antagonism," Chon emphasized.

The firm foundation for free democracy the nation has so far laid should be safeguarded in the face of any challenges and obstacles, Chon said.

More than 10,500 party members from across the country are participating in the camping rally which ends Saturday.

CSO: 4100/682

KOREA HERALD CALLS ON DJP TO UPHOLD, PRESERVE CONSTITUTION

SK100104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Constitutional Order"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan told the nation again yesterday that we cannot afford to tolerate destructive assertions that negate our democratic institutions or attempts to subvert the state.

In an address to the annual camp-out rally held at Mt Tokyu in Chollapuk-to, the President called on assembled members of the Democratic Justice Party to face up to challenges from undemocratic forces resolutely by committing themselves to the defense of the Constitution, which he called the vital charter of our liberal democracy.

The reaffirmation of unflattering resolve to maintain law and order and to ensure social stability and national security by abiding by the basic law strikes a stronger and ever more convincing note. It comes at a time when an increasing number of left-leaning radicals have begun to surface in and around our university campuses.

The government party now stands at a moment of truth. It must decide whether to continue to forge ahead on the path to steady political and economic development, or to let the nation drift aimlessly at the mercy of vociferous yet irresponsible ideologues who are bent on sowing discord.

The international realities facing the nation are harsh enough--what with the prolonged business recession, trade frictions, wide-spread terrorism, famine, racial conflicts and the arms race. We must bear the added burden of dealing with a desperate and aggressive enemy to our North.

Nevertheless, the nation also stands a good chance of achieving sound political development and sustained economic growth if all of our people join hands to make the best of the given environment. The existing Constitution proving for a single seven-year Presidential term assures a peaceful change of government--the key to the desired process of orderly political development.

With the gradual improvement in world trade our economy is about to bounce back. The dialogue with North Korea is being pursued on various fronts in the

hope of paving the way for mitigated confrontation and greater cooperation between the two divided parts of the peninsula. All these formidable tasks require solid cohesiveness and rapport among our people.

Reckless calls for changing the current Constitution are tantamount to forsaking the hard-earned constitutional safeguard for ensuring the democratic transfer of power. The majority party must live up to the public mandate to uphold and preserve the Constitution under which this Republic will attain political stability, rule of law and higher international stature.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WRITERS GROUP CRITICIZES LITERATURE FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

SK110217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Kyongju (YONHAP)--A group of about 70 leading novelists, poets and literary critics in a conference here yesterday accused the advocates of "Minjung Munhak," or the literature for the masses, of trying to use the literature as a tool for achieving their political purposes.

The members of the Korean Literary Writers Association also charged supporters of MINJUNG MUNHAK with attempting to agitate class struggle among the people.

In a six-point resolution adopted at the end of the association's fourth general conference at the Kyongju Youth Hostel, the participants pledged that they would make continued efforts to preserve the "independence and autonomy" of Korean literature.

"We will never allow the Korean literature to be used as a tool for achieving one's own political purpose," part of the resolution read.

The resolution was drafted by the country's four literary and artistic figures, including Kim Tong-ni, the association chairman, and Cho Kyong-hui, chairwoman of the Federation of Artistic and Cultural Organizations of Korea.

In a special lecture delivered at the conference, Kim Tong-ni said the advocates of MINJUNG MUNHAK are deliberately trying to drive a wedge between laborers and farmers and the rest of the people in society.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ACTING DKP PRESIDENT CALLS FOR MERGER WITH NKDP

SK020543 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Aug 85 p 3

[From the "Political Scene" column]

[Text] Holding a press conference on the morning of 31 July, the day before the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] national convention, Kim Chun-sop, acting president of the DKP, called for a crystallization of pan-democratic forces through its merger with the NKDP on an equal footing regardless of past wrongdoings.

Recalling the DKP resolution at its national convention held shortly after the February elections that the DKP will realign party ranks first and merge with the NKDP next acting President Kim denounced the former DKP members who have deserted to join the new party. He said: Regrettably, members of our party elected in the last elections are straggling very quickly to join the new party. Because of this, efforts to unite democratic forces have encountered some obstacles.

Stressing that the outcome of the February elections was an expression of public opinion that strongly called for the crystallization of pan-democratic forces, acting President Kim said: The opposition parties should form a united front in order to realize democratization at an early date and the NKDP should willingly accept a merger with the DKP on an equal footing by forming a committee for the merger at its national convention.

CSO: 4107/254

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO HOLD SYMPOSIUM ON UNIFICATION

SK110223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will hold a "grand symposium" on the 40 years after national liberation and territorial division, for two days from tomorrow at the Olympia Hotel in Seoul.

A party official said yesterday that the forum is "to renew our resolution to advance the national unification by reviewing the historical significance of the past 40 years."

"We will seek ways to cope with ideological debate with dissident figures through the symposium," he said.

Participants in the symposium will discuss overall state affairs, including politics, economy and national unification, he said.

Major speakers of the symposium are Prof. Hwang Sung-no of the Academy of Korean Studies; Prof. Yun Chong-sok of Chungang University; Prof. Han Sung-su of Seoul National University; and Prof. Yim Hong-chol of Kyungnam University.

Ko Pyong-ik, former president of Seoul National University, will make a keynote speech on the subject of "Where we are now standing."

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY ON ACCEPTING DISSENTING OPINIONS

SK140205 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Meaning of Strong Politics: Flexibility of Heeding Dissenting Opinions and Accepting Opposition Views Is Urged"]

[Text] Watching the recent political trend, we can easily detect that politics is dominated by a hardline mood. This can be easily sensed in the remarks of politicians and in the pictures of universities that are carried on television almost every day.

Only hardliners armed with extreme expressions and determined assertions seemed to be regarded as patriotic and party-lovers while those who sound moderate seemed to be regarded as sideline watchers or as nonresisting opportunists.

With such a hardline mood prevailing, those who usually hold moderate and rational views seem to have no choice but to shift to being a hardliner or at least seem to maintain a low profile and keep silent. What causes such an atmosphere to prevail in our society?

The ruling party reportedly said a few weeks ago to this effect: Since the people are watching to see whether or not the government and ruling party have power, political stabilization can be achieved only when we demonstrate our strength to them in order to meet public expectations. It was also reported that some ruling party members had raised their tone in hardline remarks, saying that "we can achieve the great cause only when we are denounced by the people who have no responsibility for history." Such a hardline attitude was reported to have overwhelmed moderate views.

In the course of formulating a policy, it is rather desirable to reflect dissenting opinions and constructive alternatives than to pass it by leaps and bounds and applause, because as it absorbs dissenting opinions, it is bound to be based on broader support and will get strong persuasiveness.

Politics must be capable of accomodating and digesting dissenting opinions if they are meant to be truly strong. Politics pushed with no reflections on dissenting opinions are not necessarily strong.

It is not an easy task to define what kind of government and what kind of ruling party are strong. However, one clear thing is that austerity should not be regarded as strong. We believe that the government and ruling party capable of distinguishing being strong from uprightness and weakness from flexibility are truly strong ones.

Genuine strong power may come from flexibility. Flexibility is apt to have unlimited strength just as soft snow is strong enough to break tree limbs. This kind of reasoning is naturally true of opposition parties. It is equally true that strong and free democracy can strike its roots only when freedom of press is guaranteed and diverse voices are heard with no constraint. Open channel of communication is a necessary condition for all strong organizations.

Only when they are receptive to reforms and capable of staying in step with the developments of society can the government and ruling party enjoy the people's respect and trust and can they be strong.

CSO: 4107/259

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE OF MINJUNG KUOYUK (EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES)

Association Denounces Disciplinary Measures

SK090246 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] An association of secondary school teachers affiliated with the YMCA yesterday issued a statement in protest of disciplinary measures against the teachers involved in the controversial journal "Minjung Kyoyuk [Education for the Masses]."

The teachers' body has a membership of over 500 throughout the nation.

Law Invoked Against Teachers

SK110325 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Police sources said yesterday that some of the 20 school teachers involved in the controversial case of the MINJUNG KYOYUK [EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES] magazine are likely to be accused of violating the National Security Law.

The remaining teachers are expected to be sent to a summary court or set free following admonitions, the sources said.

The ongoing police investigation into the teachers who contributed "radical" articles to the coterie magazine has produced evidence that a few of them have tried to promote a "sense of class struggle" and anti-American sentiments, said the sources.

They said several other teachers were found to have spread false rumors.

In a related development, six of the 20 teachers surrendered themselves in the day to police after issuing a statement saying that they had basically done nothing wrong. They included Yu Sang-tok of Songdong High School, Ko Kwang-tok of Sunil Girls High School, Yong Son-ung of Mirim Girls High School and Yi Chol-kuk of Yoido High School.

CSO: 4100/682

CONTROVERSY OVER 'EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES' MAGAZINE

Nine Teachers Dismissed

SK130152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Nine schoolteachers were fired and six others resigned yesterday in connection with the "radical" articles they contributed to the inaugural issue of MINJUNG KYOYUK (Education for the Masses) magazine.

The Seoul Board of Education dismissed eight teachers who had defied calls for voluntary resignation. They include Ko Kwang-hyon of Sonil Girls High School, Kim Chin-kyong of Yangjoing High School and Hong Son-ung of Milim Girls High School.

The board also accepted the letter of resignation presented by Sim Song-po of Posong Middle School, while reducing the pay of Pak Kyong [name as published] of Chongnyang Middle School. Im Un-kyong of Suyu Middle School received a stern warning.

Those expelled are unable to receive severance pay.

In Taegu, the Kyongsangbuk-do Board of Education dismissed Song Tae-hyon, teacher at Pusok High School in Yongpung. Song had earlier refused to give up his teaching job on his own.

Five teachers in Chungchongnam-do volunteered to resign. They include Hang Chae-hak of Nonsan Kimin Middle School, Chon In-sun of Nonsan Palbong Middle School and Kang Pyong-chol of Nonsan Saint Paul.

All in all, 20 secondary school teachers were involved in the coterie magazine case.

Some of the teachers, Education Ministry officials alleged last week, appeared to have promoted a "sense of class struggle" and anti-American sentiments. Others were suspected of spreading false rumors.

ROK Police Hold Editor

SK130153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Song Ki-won was taken into police custody Sunday evening in connection with the publication of the controversial MINJUNG KYOYUK magazine. The 39-year-old novelist is the chief editor of the Shilchon Munhak (Practical Literature) Co, which issued the magazine.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER ON EDUCATION MINISTER'S REMARKS ON CAMPUS LAW

SK061415 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Minister of Education Son Che-sok said today that the bill on the campus stabilization law, which is under study by the ministry, is being studied with a view to protecting the universities from being contaminated by leftist-leaning consciousness, and guiding some problematic students onto the right path, at all costs.

Reporter Yang Hong-mo, who is now at the Education Ministry, will discuss this in detail:

[Begin recording] Minister of Education Son Che-sok announced today the official stand of the government regarding the bill on the campus stabilization law, the legislation of which is currently under study. I will directly convey to you what Minister of Education Son Che-sok announced.

The serious state of the leftist-leaning atmosphere on some campuses, caused mainly by some leftist-leaning students actively engaged in the student movement; their revolution-oriented activities; and the aspect of illegal unrest, which is aimed at such activities and which is becoming fiercer, are believed to have reached a stage where they could not only threaten the normal academic functions of the universities, but also undermine social stability and national security.

Violent demonstrations on and off the campus led by law-breaking students who, according to an investigation by the Prosecutor's Office, have even formed pro-communist organizations serving the cause of the enemies, and the expansion of leftist-leaning consciousness have reached a stage of inflicting injury on the preservation of the very foundations of the nation and social stability.

The prevailing view of the majority of the presidents and deans of universities is that such leftist orientation on the campuses and violent unrest are hard to deal with on the part of the school authorities alone. Also, the majority of people are giving serious thoughts to the present campus situation, while expressing sympathy with this view.

Parents of students throughout the country also hope that the government will take fundamental measure regarding the situation on the campuses through legal and structural revisions or supplementation.

The Ministry of Education, believing that, given the current situation, there is a need for serious recognition of the leftist-oriented tendency on the campus, in particular, and a firm response, is now studying the legislation of a bill aimed at stabilizing the campuses, from an educational standpoint of eradicating all elements that threaten the autonomy of the universities and becoming actively engaged in guiding the students onto the right track.

In the course of drafting the bill on the campus stabilization law, the ministry, contrary to what has been reported by some papers, has not thought of taking the measure of cutting wages, issuing orders to close schools, or ordering suspension of classes. The Ministry of Education has never thought of such things, as they run counter to the government's policy regarding the campus and to legal devices designed to keep the schools from becoming leftist-oriented.

The bill on the campus stabilization law, which is now under study by the Ministry of Education, is being studied from the perspective of not only using the present legal system to prevent students from being contaminated by leftist-oriented consciousness on and off campuses, thus keeping the number of impure, leftist-oriented students from increasing further, but also from the perspective of guiding a number of students who, although contaminated by leftist-oriented ideology, are deemed capable of being guided through education. This is intended as a measure taking into consideration their present status as students, to prevent them from becoming students with criminal records.

In accordance with such a spirit reflected in the bill, students who are subject to the application of the criminal code on charges of creating campus unrest or activities or raising leftist-oriented consciousness will be selected to receive, for a certain period, beneficial education guidance instead of being punished on the basis of the criminal code if they are deemed correctly through such education. Furthermore, those students who have finished such education will be taken care of in such a way that they can retain their student status by exempting them from such measures as dismissal or indictment by prosecutors.

In the bill on the campus stabilization law, the ministry is studying the measure of blocking the spread of leftist-oriented revolutionary ideas on and off the campus by dealing harshly with activities of raising of leftist-leaning consciousness, intentional fabrication, and spreading of false facts that chronically cause unrest on the campus; activities of writing leaflets containing the thoughts and ideology of anti-state organizations, publication of similar-style books, and the possession and distribution of such leaflets and books; and activities of controlling the campus unrest from behind the scenes.

The purpose of this bill is to lay the foundation for normalization of universities by rooting out, in advance, the source of misfortune that could emerge as a serious threat to the future of the country, and by making it possible to train able workers who will shoulder the future of the fatherland

through firmly creating and ensuring the academic atmosphere for the majority of students, who are sound.

In the long-term view, it is believed that majority of the people who abhor communist authoritarianism will support legislation of the bill on the campus stabilization law for the preservation of the free democratic system and the long-term educational plan. [end recording]

CSO: 4107/254

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW

NKDP Opposes Campus Law

SK070139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to launch struggles against the proposed legislation of the Campus Stabilization Law within and outside the National Assembly.

The main opposition NKDP also decided to consider initiating a bill designed to promote campus autonomy in what might be viewed as a countermove against the legislation.

NKDP President Yi Min-u will give a press conference this morning to express his party's official stand on the issue.

In a related move, the opposition party will reshuffle party posts at an early date to wage an effective struggle against the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

A party source said that the NKDP is expected to finish by Friday the screening of six key office holders including floor leader and secretary general.

Party chief policymaker Yi Taek-hui said that the envisaged legislation will be marked by the exclusion of external intervention in campus affairs and the promotion of campus autonomy.

Meanwhile, party floor leader Kim Tong-yong said that the opposition party has the alternative of either resorting to a filibuster in the Assembly or appealing directly to the people.

The floor leader said that he would not rule out the possibility that the NKDP would go to extremes in opposing the enactment of the Campus Stabilization Law.

He said that his party will hold a meeting of its president and vice presidents to review the "unconstitutionality" of the legislation now under study by the government and the ruling party.

Another senior NKDP official said that the opposition party will call upon the government and the ruling DJP to scrap their legislative plan.

"If the government and the majority party push ahead with the legislation, we will consider fighting against it outside the assembly, as well as within it," he said.

Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said that fragmentary information available as to the bill shows that there are fears that the bill is unconstitutional.

"At the moment, a draft version is not available. We, therefore, withhold determining the unconstitutionality of the forthcoming bill," said the spokesman.

Sufficient Debate Urged

SK080206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Legislation on Campus"]

[Text] Following weeks of rampant speculations that the government was contemplating drastic steps to crack down on persistent campus unrest, the ruling camp has detailed a scheme to enact a special law, purported to stabilize the nation's higher learning institutions by weeding out and rehabilitating student activists.

The plan surfaced last Monday when top-ranking leaders of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided to give a green light to the legislation, putting an end to previously reported discords between them.

The following day, the education minister disclosed initial guidelines of the projected law, featuring a reeducation program designed to provide "proper guidance" for student radicals for a period less than six months, instead of prosecuting them.

In face of ever-worsening student activism which in recent months became involved in labor disputes and the seizure of a U.S. information center, there have been growing voices deploring the circumstances that led to the disturbing student movement, as well as calling for far-reaching measures to straighten out the campus problems.

And the issue at hand is not an expedient remedy but a long-lasting rectification of student problems, which have also exhibited signs of being contaminated by radical leftist and Marxist ideologies.

As for the projected enactment of a special statute, tentatively named "campus stabilization law," the government plan has already become controversial with the opposition camp vowing to block the legislation at the National Assembly by all means.

Such die-hard opposition against what seems a resolute move by the ruling camp to legislate the law is feared to stir up political tension or a sharp confrontation, undermining sociopolitical stability, which is essential in sustaining national progress.

Thus in need are keen political insight and wisdom on the part of all those concerned, in both the government and opposition camps, so that they may take rational and constructive approaches in resolving the student problems, not only to restore a sound campus atmosphere, but also for the nation's well-being.

Since the government camp has elucidated its readiness to take a broad spectrum of public views and make close consultation with the opposition parties regarding the law, lively debate is due as to the many aspects of the issue, ranging from the propriety of the legislation to the legal formula and specific provisions of the statute.

In that process, it is hoped that efforts be made to properly reflect various views presented, if not build a reasonable consensus, in dealing with the issue, for the legislation plan has a crucial impact on campus problems and national life as well.

Enactment of Law Sought

SK090226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party plan to seek the enactment of the Campus Stabilization Bill during a special National Assembly session likely to open around August 20. The assembly sitting would last for 10 days.

Government sources yesterday said that the finishing touches are being put on the bill and that the final version will be referred to the ruling party-cabinet session tomorrow.

The sources said that the cabinet and the DJP have agreed on the major points of the bill.

All cabinet ministers agreed on the early enactment of the draft law during a cabinet session yesterday afternoon. They were briefed by Minister of Education Son Chae-sok on the necessity and the contents of the bill.

The DJP plans to brief the opposition parties on the intention, background and contents of the bill next week.

In order to gather a broad spectrum of views on the envisaged enactment of the law, the party also plans to hold a public hearing on Friday of next week.

Rep Anm Chae-tu, chairman of the DJP's ad hoc campus committee, will explain the bill during the hearing. Then the pros and cons from 13 participants will

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be heard, representing various walks of life, including academia, the press, religious and legal circles and parents.

With regard to briefing the opposition parties, Yi Se-ki, DJP floor leader, said the session will help correct opposition lawmakers' "preconceived notions" about the proposed law.

Yi said his party will continue to have dialogue with the opposition, suggesting that the ruling party may reflect the opinions of the opposition in the course of preparing the legislation.

He said he will soon contact the opposition parties to discuss the opening of the special assembly session.

If the opposition parties reject the joint opening of the session, the DJP will consider calling the session unilaterally, he said.

In a related movement, the DJP also has decided to mount a nationwide campaign to communicate the purpose of the planned legislation across to the people.

The party said it will explain the purpose of the enactment to its members by taking advantage of its summertime training program.

The government party is also scheduled to hold a meeting of its ad hoc campus committee and Education-Information Committee Monday to discuss the campus bill. Minister of Education Sohn Jae-souk will brief the joint session on the background of the legislation.

Necessity of Law Stressed

SK090233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Campus Stabilization Law"]

[Text] The outlines of a projected law for stabilizing the nation's universities and colleges, troubled lately by growing student activism, have been laid bare by government authorities. Special legislation is now being pushed by the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party for enactment possibly this month.

Although there are voices of determined opposition to the legislation, spearheaded by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, it cannot be denied that the nation faces a pressing need for strong, effective measures to stop the vicious circle of campus unrest and crackdowns once and for all before it gets out of hand and jeopardizes the nation's survival in the face of an ever present threat of subversion and aggression by North Korea.

We are gravely alarmed by recent signs that the student movement, which had limited itself to antigovernment protests demanding democratic reforms until

a couple of years ago, has now become extremely radical, under the leadership of some left-leaning activists who obviously deny the values of liberal democracy and are attempting to turn the campuses into a hotbed for revolutionary class struggle. This tendency was clearly indicated in two underground campus publications, "Kippal" and "Ewha Press," as disclosed by the prosecution authorities.

The purpose of the proposed campus stabilization law is said to be to prevent the spread of such an antistate leftist ideology by offering proper guidance through a reeducation program of up to six months to those students who are caught involved in illegal protest actions on and outside the campus or even in acts violating the National Security Law, except for those who are die-hard radicals and are deemed beyond reorientation.

The proposed reeducation, to be offered in lieu of prosecuting arrested students for possible criminal penalty, is aimed at saving from ouster from their schools a majority of student activists who may have sympathized with unlawful causes unconsciously.

To ensure fairness in keeping with the spirit of the proposed law, an 11-member committee with quasi-judicial power would be set up under the Ministry of Education to carefully screen the students to be subjected to reeducation. The committee would include at least three education experts and three persons qualified to be judicial officers.

Provisions of the proposed bill have yet to be finalized through public hearings and a government-DJP meeting. We hope that the opponents of the law, instead of unconditionally opposing it for the sake of opposition, will come out with alternative proposals or modifications.

With the next three or four years seen as a highly crucial period for the future of the nation, both the ruling and opposition parties are urged to discard partisan interests and join in effectively coping with the misguided campus activism to safeguard the common interests of the nation.

DJP Proposes Effective Date

SK100041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are working on the details of the proposed Campus Stabilization Law with a schedule to make it effective from September 1, it was learned yesterday.

According to reliable party sources, the government and its party will hold a policy consultation meeting today to put final touches on the draft of the law.

The draft will be screened in a caucus of lawmakers on Wednesday, and the final draft will be produced after a public hearing on Friday, according to a schedule worked out by DJP leaders.

Sources disclosed that DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki will meet his counterpart from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, early next week to discuss the DJP's plan to jointly convoke an extra house sitting in August.

The majority DJP, however, is ready to unilaterally call a 10-day special session from around August 20 if negotiation among political parties for the joint house opening fails.

The opposition NDP and the minor opposition Korea National Party have voiced their objection to the enactment of the law, which they described as an "anti-democratic law designed to repress both students and the opposition bloc."

The two opposition parties are of the opinion that they would not boycott the attendance of the upcoming session, albeit they are determined to thwart the legislation of the law.

According to a draft of the proposed bill, the law intends to conduct "reorientation programs" at educational institutes for pro-Communist or leftist students.

'Finishing Touches' Added

SK110120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The government and the Democratic Justice Party added finishing touches to the so-called campus stabilization bill yesterday.

In a consultation session, ranking officials of the government and the ruling DJP reviewed the bill and modified some phrasings.

The contents of the modifications were not immediately made available.

The government and the ruling party will hold a meeting of education specialists tomorrow to virtually finalize the bill.

The contents of the final bill will be reported to a meeting of the DJP lawmakers Wednesday.

The DJP also plans to hold a public debate on the bill Friday. Constructive opinions will be reflected in the bill, party sources said.

The sources said that in order to protect the rights of those sent to reorientation programs, they will be assured of rights to dispute the decisions of a reorientation commission.

Those students subject to reorientation will be allowed to seek legal counseling from lawyers, they added.

Meanwhile, the finalized bill will be submitted to the National Assembly after approval by a cabinet meeting this week.

Talking with reporters, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said that the contents of the final bill will be made known to the public Monday.

No also said that as many opinions as possible will be reflected in determining the contents of the final version.

"Once the final version is completed, we are planning to get it approved by the assembly at the earliest possible date," he said.

Another DJP official said that the government party will make multilateral efforts to get the contents of the bill across to various walks of life.

"We will work out proper ways of coping with strong offensive from the opposition camp as well," the official said.

He said that attempts will be made to brief Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on the proposed legislation.

Minister of Education Son Chae-sok will visit the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to "have dialogue with NKDP officials" on the envisaged legislation, sources said.

In a related development, ranking DJP officials were busy yesterday seeking contacts with new NKDP officials.

Ranking officials of the DJP and NKDP held behind-the-scenes meetings to discuss the convening of a special national assembly session and ways of defusing the political tension over the campus bill.

They are expected to have a series of meetings over the weekend to continue negotiations over the controversial bill.

Proposed Campus Bill

SK110234 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[From the column "News in Review," by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] A timetable has been set by the ruling camp to finish legislation of the tentatively-called "Campus Stabilization Law" during the latter part of this month and put it into force before the beginning of the second semester at universities.

On the other hand, the opposition force seems to still be groping over action to deter what they claim to be the worst statute in the republic's history.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has just formed a leadership structure through a national convention and its key offices were filled only yesterday.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam who maintain strong influence over the party, are learned to have different ideas on how to resist the legislation plan.

Kim Yong-sam calls for a "combined struggle" in and outside the parliament, while the other Kim favors confining the efforts within the house. Kim Tae-chung even opposes such hardline tactics as boycotting house sessions.

Leaders of the NDP spoke of staging a sit-in inside the assembly hall and various ways of filibuster, which has not been employed by the opposition during the past four years.

Yet, Yi Min-u, who was reelected president of the main opposition party early this month, is said to be assessing the actual reaction of his party members and the general public toward the proposed law.

There is an opinion among some party members rejecting to recognize automatically all student activists as the friendly force of the opposition, from the simple fact that they consider the government to be the enemy.

They also note the high rate of abhorrence to radical student activism shown in public opinion polls, requiring greater caution on the part of the opposition group in deciding their stand on the legislation plan.

The opposition force has had a vague fear of tough government action to stifle anti-government moves of students and related forces since the general elections which greatly increased opposition strength in the National Assembly.

A series of administration actions, following the seizure of the Seoul USIS library, such as intensified surveillance on campuses and student leaders and sudden replacements of the justice minister and other officials, heightened the apprehension.

Then came the leak regarding the initial draft contents of the so-called "Campus Stabilization Law" with provisions of harsh punishment for all forms of student activism in and outside schools.

The opposition reaction was almost hysteric. Statements were filled with grim expressions vowing to "fight to the end," even before confirming the true contents of the proposed law.

For its part, the ruling camp has had difficulty making a unified stand. Most notable is the replacement of floor leader Yi Chong-chan who is known to oppose legislation.

Opponents within the ruling camp cite great risks to political stability in passing the law through the parliament, and the anticipated tarnish of the government's image in the eyes of foreign observers.

There were series of top-level meetings between the administration and the ruling party until a final decision was made on August 5. "It is time for the government and its party to prove their strength," said Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u when he announced the party's consent to the legislation scheme.

In the meantime, the draft of the law underwent some significant changes to lessen punishment with an emphasis on a "reorientation program" for radical students.

"It is going to be a program designed to take students who temporarily abandon liberal democracy by mistake, back to the original ideology of liberal democracy, instead of imposing criminal punishment," a government spokesman explained.

Now, there seems to be three options for the opposition force, when the DJP calls special National Assembly session later this month and submits the "Campus Stabilization Law" bill.

As Yi Min-u declared, the NDP will attend a special house session, even if they do not join the DJP in calling it. The possible courses of action will therefore be as follows:

The party engages in all forms of the traditional opposition tactics of filibuster and the occupation of the assembly hall, forcing the DJP to pass the law in an irregular way, such as using a different chamber.

The NDP aligns with all dissident groups to stage an anti-campus law campaign on the streets and develops it into a "pan-national struggle" for the ultimate goal of a constitutional amendment. This may bring about more extraordinary measures by the government to prove who is in charge.

The last option may be resorting to legitimate means of opposition to seek negotiations with the ruling camp to remove as many "poisonous clauses" as possible from the proposed law. The DJP may show some positive response to this approach.

Few can predict how things will turn out, but many citizens do not want to suffer the consequences simply because they have a strong government and a strong opposition force.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CPD TO LAUNCH STRUGGLE AGAINST CAMPUS LAW

SK080153 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy decided yesterday to launch a "pan-national" struggle to foil the ruling camp's plan to legislate the "campus stabilization law."

The dissidents' group co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam will seek to integrate all the "opposition forces" inside and outside the parliament in fighting against the plan, according to a spokesman.

A meeting of council leaders decided to organize a 20-member special committee to lead the struggle. The panel will be headed by Kim Myong-yun, vice chairman of the council.

Kim Yong-sam said, "There is no other way for us but to deter the legislation."

"If the CPD launches a struggle against the legislative plan, in close cooperation with all opposition forces, the New Korea Democratic Party victory will be ours," he said.

He stressed, "We should not hesitate but to choose the more thorny path than the prison route if it is to save the nation."

Kim Tae-chung said, "I think it will be desirable for the NDP to mix moderate and hardline strategies in the parliament, while persuading the ruling camp on the one hand, and launching a resolute struggle on the other."

CSO: 4100/682

EDUCATION MINISTER BRIEFS CABINET ON CAMPUS LAW

SK090842 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] At a cabinet meeting held in the afternoon of 8 August, the government decided to actively push ahead with the enactment of the campus stabilization law with a view to protecting campuses from being contaminated by leftist ideology and to guiding aright those students who have been influenced by leftist-oriented ideology.

In his briefing at the cabinet meeting, Education Minister Son Che-sok said: The purpose of the campus stabilization law is to provide a legal device with a view to stemming beforehand the root cause of a serious danger to the future of the state and to creating an academic atmosphere for the majority of students, who will assume the responsibility for the future of the country as pillars of the state. The main points of the stabilization law include guidance for those students who have been influenced by leftist-oriented ideology, regulation of those organizations creating disturbances and the behind-the-scene manipulative forces, and punishment of those who create social unrest. However, the stabilization law will chiefly concentrate on guiding aright leftist-oriented students.

Minister Son said: Because of those students who have been influenced by leftist-oriented ideology, the recent campus situation has reached the point where not only academic research activities, the inherent function of campuses, but also social stability and order, the foundation of the state, and the liberal-democratic system are being seriously threatened. Under such circumstances, the majority of the people have recommended to the government to take legal and structural measures to prevent campuses from being contaminated by leftist ideology. Therefore, the government has decided to push ahead with the enactment of the campus stabilization law.

Minister Son also said that the campus stabilization law is aimed at eliminating the present serious campus situation, defending the liberal-democratic system, and achieving the far-sighted educational policy of the state. He said that he firmly believes that all people will fully support the enactment of this law because they hate communism and totalitarianism.

The minister said: The campus stability law is not a strange or new law but is similar to the law for guiding juvenile criminals which has been enforced in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution. The government will decide on the final draft of the law after consulting with the DJP and taking into consideration the opinions and views of the people of all strata.

CSO: 4107/255

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP, CPD ISSUE STATEMENTS CALLING FOR CANCELING CAMPUS LAW

SK090157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The opposition forces threatened to wage an extreme struggle against the ruling camp's plan to legislate a law to curb student activism yesterday when the contents of the projected statute were made public.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the largest dissident organization Council for the Promotion of Democracy issued harshly worded statements calling for an immediate withdrawal of the legislation plan.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam hurriedly met with NDP President Yi Min-u yesterday to set the tone of the opposition force in vowing to fight against the law.

The NDP held a policy deliberation committee meeting and a special meeting to deal with the campus issue yesterday morning in which the projected statute was condemned as an "unprecedented anti-democratic evil law."

Floor leader Kim Tong-yong said that his party will convene a floor strategy meeting this week and a caucus early next week to work out steps to block the ruling camp's move to legislate the law.

A party source said that the NDP lawmakers will wage a movement to prevent the legislation after the party caucus next week and that the campaign will lead to an intense struggle for constitutional revision.

He said that the NDP would not take part in any kind of public hearings to be arranged by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the government on the projected law.

Rep. Yi Taek-hui, chairman of the party policy deliberation committee, said that the government and the ruling party were pushing ahead with the legislation of the law at the end of a series of stern measures designed solely to maintain power.

"This is a dictatorial idea that goes against free democracy, freezes the freedom of academism and criticism, and betrays the people and the history," he said in a statement.

He said that the law in the making was indisputably in violation of the Constitution's Articles 11, 12, 20 and 26 which prescribe the basic rights of the people.

He explained that the law bill's provision concerning the separate accommodation of the students is a clear violation of the Constitution since Article 11 of the Constitution states that punishment can be imposed only by the court's decision.

The law bill, he contended; is designed to provide a good ground for the persecution of citizens as well as students as it stipulates heavy punishment for people related to the dissemination of rumors, agitation of campus disturbances, and production and transportation of printed materials.

Inclusion of such provisions in the law bill in spite of the already existing National Security Law and the Criminal Law shows the ruling camp's ignorance of the current legal system, he argued.

He criticized that the bill destroys the basic principle of the separation of three powers of administration, legislation and judicature, by prescribing the guidance council as a quasi-judicial organ.

"It is an anti-democratic idea which is hardly imaginable in a law-governed nation to implement a certain period of accommodation before the actual guidance.

"This is an attempt to revive the forced reeducation which back in 1980 was conducted without any legal basis," he went on.

He also said that the law bill was an affront to the basic legal system as it makes the judges at juvenile courts decide on the reference of students to the "guidance education" at the request of prosecutors. "This is vivid proof showing that the law is aimed at punishment only," he alleged.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK SPEAKER SAYS CAMPUS PROBLEMS MUST NOT BE LEFT UNSOLVED

SK090218 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] National Assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong said yesterday he believes that the people and the ruling and opposition parties share the view that campus problems must not be left untreated.

Yi said the government and political parties are urged to have dialogue to map out measures to remove pro-Communist elements and foster an academic atmosphere on campuses.

Noting some students are contaminated with leftist ideologies, the 70-year-old veteran politician said, "Highest authorities from each political party should get together to review the campus problems from the beginning and work out remedies."

Speaking on a KBS-TV program, he also touched on the constitutional revision issue. Yi said the opposition parties' proponents for a Constitutional revision didn't get enough support from the people, as was shown at the February general elections.

Yi said if the opposition parties are to revise the basic law, they have two alternatives.

One is to wait and prepare for the next 1989 general elections to win more than two-thirds of the Assembly seats required to change the Constitution.

The other is to have dialogue and make a compromise with the government and the ruling party, instead of pressing them, Yi said.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTS ON CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW

ROK Parties Seek Early Meeting

SK130118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The leaders of the three major political parties are expected to meet soon, probably tomorrow, to discuss ways of lessening friction over the so-called campus stabilization bill.

Rival political parties agreed yesterday to seek the meeting at the earliest possible date.

The agreement came when the floor leaders of the Democratic Justice Party, the New Korea Democratic Party and Korea National Party met to talk about the convening of a special National Assembly session.

Speaker Yi Chae-hyong arranged for the floor leaders' meeting at his office amid mounting friction between ruling and opposition parties over the campus bill.

The speaker told the floor leaders that he would try to arrange a meeting of the leaders of the DJP, NKDP and KNP tomorrow.

Political sources said that there was slight chance that a meeting of the three party leaders would help avert bipartisan confrontation, because rival camps differ radically over the proposed bill.

They added that the meeting might help narrow differences over the timing for the special session.

Meanwhile, the floor leaders of the three parties failed to reach an agreement on the proposed convening of a special session.

Floor leader Yi Se-ki of the ruling DJP proposed that rival parties jointly call a special session this month to handle major livelihood issues and a supplementary budget bill for this year.

Floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the main opposition NKDP and floor leader Kim Yong-chae of the minor opposition KNP said that they objected to a special session this month, because it is apparently aimed at dealing with the campus bill.

Yi said that the proposed legislation is not sought on "a dimension of safeguarding the incumbent government.

"If the opposition parties share the view that campus unrest is very serious, they should avoid opposing the bill unconditionally but produce alternatives," he said.

The two opposition floor leaders said that they opposed the legislation because it contains contents that run counter to the Constitution.

Talking with reporters yesterday morning, the DJP floor leader said that the ruling party plans to call a special session between 22 and 23 August.

Should the opposition party boycott the August sitting, it would be inevitable for the DJP to unilaterally convene the session, he said.

Yi said that it is likely that the forthcoming session will last 10 days.

Party Leaders Seek to Ease Tension

SK140157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties are racking their brains over how to alleviate mounting political tensions caused by the ruling camp's plan to enact the "Campus Stabilization Law," contacting with each other through diverse channels.

Leaders of the three parties will huddle together at 3 pm, today at the office of National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong to confer with each other on the latest political situation, including the convocation of a special house session to act on the envisioned campus law.

The party leaders' meeting, arranged by Speaker Yi, will be attended by Reps No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yi Min-u of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-sop of the second opposition Korea National Party.

However, the rival parties hold fast to their earlier positions on the controversial issue at present.

The ruling party is determined to pass the bill in a special house session it seeks to convoke within this month, while the opposition camp is resolved to deter the legislation, rejecting the holding of the extra session.

Speaker Yi will consult with President Chon Tu-hwan about the current situation on the basis of the outcome of today's party leaders meeting, political sources said.

Yi also plans to make extensive efforts to find solutions for breaking the political deadlock through his "personal" contacts with leaders of the three parties, they said.

As an initial action, the speaker held an exclusive meeting with DJP Chairman No at his official residence yesterday morning.

Yi was said to have expressed his deep worry over a possible political catastrophe that may take place in case the DJP persists in acting on the bill, and the opposition camp is all out to resist.

He told No that the rival parties should have "sufficient consultations" concerning the legislation, each moving backward by one step from their stern stances, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the DJP will hold a caucus of its lawmakers this morning at its Central Political Training Institute in the southeastern outskirts of Seoul obviously so as to "solidify party unity" with regard to the legislative plan.

Education Minister Criticized

SK140149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok was under fiery criticism when he visited the NKDP's headquarters yesterday to brief opposition leaders on the main thrust of the proposed campus stabilization bill.

No sooner had Son taken a seat than he said, "I, who proposed the bill, came here to explain the purpose of the bill and ask for your cooperation in seeking the legislation."

The minister said that the bill was proposed "out of a good intention," and that decorum prompted him to explain the bill and ask for cooperation.

In reply, NKDP President Yi Min-u said, "as far as I know, you were an assistant professor 21 years ago. At that time, the so-called campus protection bill was presented, and you spoke against it."

To this, Son said, "I don't think I remember such a bill."

The minister added, "I, as an educational leader, have no scruples about seeking the enactment of the Campus Stabilization Law."

THE NKDP leader said, "If you blindly obey your higherups at this crucial juncture, it won't help the nation, the people and the incumbent government. You should be prepared for the gloomy situation that would follow the legislation."

DJP Denies Meeting With Two Kims

SK140147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The DJP yesterday denied recent news reports that the government and ruling party would explain the purpose and objectives of the Campus Stabilization Bill to Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Asked why the ruling party belatedly denied the reports, spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "We simply had no time to respond earlier due to preoccupation with our summertime training camp-out and other activities."

Reaffirming the DJP's resolve to push ahead with the campus legislation, Sim said that ruling party lawmakers would seek to promote the bill in their respective electoral districts beginning today.

Meanwhile, the DJP's floor leader, vice floor leaders and National Assembly Standing Committee chairman pledged maximum cooperation in getting the bill approved by the Assembly.

They are in agreement that the NKDP is opposing the bill because it thinks the legislation would weaken students whom it relies upon to bolster party support.

They will spearhead efforts to reinforce unity so that the bill can have smooth sailing through the Assembly.

CSO: 4100/686

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENTS ON TRIAL FOR TAEГУ KBS STATION ATTACK TESTIFY

SK110150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Taegu (YONHAP)--Three college students on trial for attacking KBS's Taegu station with Molotov cocktails in June testified yesterday that their action was intended to focus public attention on the broadcasting company to stop it from continuing "distorted coverage" of a number of political issues.

The three are Yu Tong-in, 22, a junior majoring in chemical engineering at Kyongpuk National University, Yi Sang-che, a junior majoring in business administration at Taegu University, and Choe Yun-yong, 23, a senior majoring in German literature at Kyemyong University.

The students testified before a three-member panel at the Taegu District Court. It was their second trial.

They said they acted together in throwing Molotov cocktails into the compound of the KBS station on June 13 in an effort to "put the broadcasting company onto the right track as a responsible medium."

"We did not intend to burn the KBS building. We just tried to draw public attention," one of the defendants said.

They also denied the prosecution's allegations that they were imbued with pro-Communist ideologies after reading books on communism and leftist ideology.

At the same time, they claimed that they had nothing to do with the Sammin Struggle Committee, the nationwide organization of radical students.

Shortly after the trial began at 10 a.m., lawyers Hong Nam-sun and Mok Yo-sang demanded that restrictions on the size of the courtroom audience be removed to pave the way for a fair and open trial. Senior judge Choe Tok-su, who presided over the trial, rejected the demand, however.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

RED CROSS PRESIDENT--Seoul, 8 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) elected Kim Sang-hyop, former prime minister, its president Thursday at a Central Committee meeting, a Red Cross official said. Kim, 65, succeeds Yu Chang-sun whose term expires on August 10. The new president, born in Puan, North Cholla Province, served as education minister in 1962 and as president of Korea University from 1970-75 and from 1977-82. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 8 Aug 85 SK]

DJP ATTACKS NKDP'S DEMAND--Officials of the Democratic Justice Party expressed regrets yesterday over the New Korea Democratic Party's demand for the retraction of the proposed Campus Stabilization Law. DJP chief policy coordinator Hyon Hong-chu said, "How irresponsible it is for the opposition NKDP to oppose the legislation for opposition's sake without ascertaining the contents and theoretical framework of the legislation. "The opposition party can criticize the policies of the government and the ruling party politically. However, it is absurd for the opposition party not to think about ways of resolving campus unrest that undermines national stability," he said. Commenting on an NKDP official's criticism of the government in connection with the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul, he said, "As long as this perception remains in the opposition camp, we will continue to remain a weak developing nation." Kang Yong-sik, secretary to the DJP chairman, said that the opposition party is objecting to the campus bill blindly before its contents are made available. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 85 p 4]

OPPOSITION TO CAMPUS LAW--Kim Chol, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that the five-month-old party was opposed to the enactment of the tentatively-called Campus Stabilization Law. He said in a press conference that there is no reason for the government to be horrified by the fact that "there may be some radical students." He added that the government should simply handle the students in an appropriate manner. In the conference intended to disclose the party's policy direction, the socialist politician said, "It is unfortunate that a 'free democratic system' cannot guarantee the masses their righteous shares." The socialist party was formally founded in March, one month after the February 12 general election. The party now has no national assemblymen. He went on, "The socialist party intends to speak for the country's masses, who are suffering from poverty and are far away from power." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 4]

STUDENTS ARRESTED--The Seoul Kwanak police Wednesday arrested two Seoul National University students on the wanted list in connection with Sammintu, a radical student body. They were Kim Yon-hyong, 21, co-president of the Seoul National University Sammintu, and Kang Yong-kun, 22, vice president of the university student council. Kim and Kang are seniors at the department of philosophy and industrial engineering respectively. Meanwhile, the police have arrested Yi Chang-kyu, 22, a senior of history major and concurrently the president of the Seoul National University Minmintan on charges of engineering anti-government demonstration to protest the legislation of the Campus Stabilization Law on July 31. Minmintan is a student body committed to the struggle against government alleged suppression of democratization movements. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 8]

REV MUN UNDER HOUSE ARREST--Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the "Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification," was put under house arrest yesterday morning. Pukbu police officers notified the protestant minister of the action when they visited his house in Suyu 5-dong, Tobong-gu north of the capital, around 8 a.m. Rev. Mun was scheduled to attend a church program marking the 40th anniversary of Korea's national liberation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 8]

EDUCATION MINISTER ON CAMPUS PROBLEMS--Education Minister Son Chae-sok visited Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan yesterday and explained to him the government's measures against student activism including the much-debated "campus stabilization law" bill. He was learned to have called for the cardinal's help in the meeting that lasted for approximately one hour in the latter's office in the precinct of the Myong-dong Cathedral in the heart of Seoul. However, no other details were available immediately. This is the first visit to the cardinal by the education minister since he took office last January. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 8]

NKDP FACTIONS CRITICIZE RESHUFFLE--Minor factions of the NKDP expressed complaints about the party reshuffle yesterday. They complained that the two most powerful factions--mainstreamers--led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung almost "monopolized" key party posts. Yi Chol-sung said, "(Party President) Yi Min-u promised me he would conduct the reshuffle in his own way (independent of the two Kims). But where is his promise?" Kim Chae-kwang, another smaller faction boss, said, "In proportion to the support garnered at the convention, we nonmainstreamers were promised 43 percent of the party posts. This is a breach of words." Kim vied with Yi Min-u for the party presidency and reaped 43 percent of the votes cast at the party convention August 1-2. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 5]

MEETING OF PARTY LEADERS--Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party, yesterday reemphasized the need for a meeting among the leaders of the three major political parties at the earliest possible date. The meeting is needed to help prevent the current political situation from being strained over the government-proposed Campus Stabilization Bill, Yi said. The second opposition party leader said that it would be the most desirable for National Assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong to arrange the meeting. But if the ruling DJP and the main opposition NKDP will not arrange the meeting under the pretext of "face," he is willing to serve as mediator, he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 5]

LIBERATION DAY ALERT--Universities are all alert against the various campus planned by students on their respective campus on the occasion of the Liberation Day, 15 August, fearing that they may fan radical student activism. [Sentence as received] Many universities have already closed gates against students. Some "problematic" students were learned to have been under close watch by police. No doubt, the measure is to preempt the students from engineering protest rallies against the "temporary" closure as well as the planned legislation of a law for campus stabilization. Seoul National, Korea Songgkyungwan, Tongguk, Tanguk Universities in Seoul and Kyongbuk National University in Taegu checked libraries and student council offices and made students go home early yesterday morning, after announcing the "temporary" closure of schools. Students were to hold meetings on campus from yesterday to Thursday on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation from the Japanese rule. School authorities suspect that the students' move is kind of feeding radical student activist. Along with the closure of the school gates, riot police and plainclothesmen were deployed at the entrances. Seoul National University cancelled even a seminar for non-students. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

AMNESTY GRANTED--Seoul, 13 August KYODO--The South Korean Government Tuesday announced an amnesty for 732 jailed criminal offenders on the occasion of the country's 15 August Liberation Day. But the amnesty applies neither to dissident leader Kim Tae-chung nor to Korean residents of Japan who are in South Korea prisons on political charges. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 13 Aug 85 OW]

SUSPENDED JAIL TERM--A university student activist associated with Sammin Struggle Committee was released from prison yesterday after being given a 3-year suspension jail term for involvement in antigovernment demonstrations in May. Sin Chon-ung, 22, a senior majoring in political science at Bongguk University, and a member of the school's Sammin Committee, drew the term from Judge Mun Yun-kil of the Seoul District Criminal Court. Sin became the first student released from prison since the prosecution announced the arrest of 56 suspected members of the Sammin Committee. In a trial at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Judge Mun said he decided to pass the lenient sentence on Sin because he showed repentence for his past behavior. The prosecution demanded a 3-year prison term for Sin on charges of playing a leading role in antigovernment demonstrations in Chongno-gu, Seoul, late in May. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED LAW--At around 1500 on 9 August, some 100 students of Korea University held a ceremony to establish the Committee for the Struggle to Frustrate the Suppression of the Movement for the Masses and Democracy, and elected Mr Kim Yong-kuk, a 22-year-old senior in the Law Department, as chairman of the committee. Following this ceremony, they held a ceremony of symbolically burning the proposed Campus Stabilization Law. At around 1545, forming ranks and shouting "Revoke the Campus Stabilization Law!" and other slogans, they tried to advance to the street, but in vain. The students then threw stones at policemen who were checking their advance by throwing tear gas canisters. They voluntarily dispersed after 1 hour. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Aug 85 p 11]

MINTONGNYON MEMBERS WANTED--On 10 August, the Chungbu police station, Seoul, put five members of the Federation of the Mass Movement for Democratic Unification [Mintongnyon] on the wanted list. They are Yi Chang-pok, 45, secretary general of the Mintongnyon; Chang Ki-pyo, 42, deputy secretary general; Yi Pu-yong, 45, chairman of the Mintongnyon committee of masses' life; Yim Chong-nam, 43, director of the public relations department; and Pak Kye-tong, 34, chief secretary of the public relations departments. According to the police, Mintongnyon Secretary General Yi and Deputy Secretary General Chang, among others, have been put on the wanted list because of their involvement in the Mintongnyon's statement issued on 6 August. In the statement, the Mintongnyon said the proposed Campus Stabilization Law will be nothing but a carbon copy of the emergency decree. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Aug 85 p 11]

CSO: 4107/255

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY URGES CONCLUSION OF FAIR, EQUAL FOREIGN BUSINESS DEALS

SK110345 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Technology Imports"]

[Text] In the process of the nation's industrialization and moreover in undertaking ambitious schemes to promote technology-oriented industries as the mainstay of the national economy, technology importation from advanced countries carries growing weight in business management of private enterprises and the government's industrial policy as well.

In fact the pace of technology imports has become more accelerated with the years. According to a recent survey, foreign technical know-hows imported between 1981 and 1984 accounted for 44 percent of all those introduced during the 20-year period ending in 1980.

While the technology importation has enormously contributed to the nation's economic development and its need in the future will remain vital, a number of problems have been cited as to the fairness of contracts or agreements so far concluded for the imports with foreign concerns.

Among the unfair and excessively restrictive conditions attached to the technology transfer, as noted by the Economic Planning Board's fair trade office, are those concerning market restrictions, options in obtaining raw materials and in purchasing component parts, and even the waiver of liability in cases that the know-how provided turns out to be faulty.

These unfair contracts could be blamed partly to the lack of precise knowledge and proper legal counseling on the part of Korean industrialists, who might have also been tempted to make such disadvantageous deals--however reluctantly--in the face of sharp competition among themselves and the barriers built by advanced countries in the conduct of technology transfer.

If the unfavorable deals should be regarded as an inadvertent outcome of immature managerial technique thus far possessed by local businessmen and a price exacted in the process of industrial development, it is time--though much belated--to put an end to the absurd trend by renegotiating existing contracts as much as possible and, what is more, by concluding truly fair and equal deals with foreigners from now on.

Indeed, sophisticated managerial expertise in making deals with foreign concerns, in spheres ranging from trade and joint ventures to technical tieups and technology transfer, is as crucial for the Korean business quarters as the task of improving productivity and quality control, thus increasing the international competitive edge of their products.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'TYPHOON KIT' HITS ROK'S SOUTHERN AREAS

SK100337 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 10 (OANA-YONHAP)--Typhoon Kit, which hit Korea's Cheju Island and southern coastal areas, veered west out to sea Saturday morning but its central force weakened considerably.

The typhoon, accompanying downpours, was racing at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour, about 80 kilometers northwest of Cheju Island as of 6 a.m. Saturday (2100 GMT Friday).

The Korea's central part will be under its grip Saturday afternoon, the Central Meteorological Office (CMO) said.

Landing at somewhere between Ongjin Peninsula and Tae'an Peninsula on the west coast, Kit is expected to pass across the central region Saturday night, the weathermen said.

The CMO posted a typhoon warning on the central part of the West Sea Friday night following the one on Cheju Island and southeastern coastal areas.

The weather bureau also issued a downpour warning in the Seoul and adjacent Kyonggi areas Saturday morning.

The weathermen forecast 100 to 200 millimeters of rains in the central areas and five to eight meters of tidal waves in the West Sea.

The whole country will be out of the influence of the typhoon on Sunday, the weathermen predicted.

Damage and human casualties brought by the typhoon are not heavy, but the toll is expected to rise as reports come in from remote areas.

A 16-year-old highschool girl was killed in Cheju City Friday morning after the rubbles of a collapsing brick wall overpowered her in the rain storm. A 26-year-old man was also injured in the accident.

In Kohung, South Cholla Province, a fishing boat was capsized in the rough West Sea Friday afternoon, leaving a 65-year-old man missing.

In hard-hit Cheju Island, farmers growing sesame and tangerine expect considerable loss of this year's crop.

About 1,500 passenger boats and fishing vessels, including about 120 Japanese fishing boats, were taking shelter in the port of Cheju.

All flights to and from the Cheju airport were banned, completely stranding vacationers.

The situation was much the same at other ports along the south and southwest coasts.

Authorities of Cheju Island closed climbing routes on Mt. Halla and ordered some seaside residents to evacuate to higher places.

An estimated 5,000 ships were taking shelter at Mokpo, Chindo and other southwestern ports and police estimated some 8,000 passengers were stranded at those harbors.

The Pusan City government closed Haundae and four other beaches, to vacationers. Operation of all outbound ships and fishing boats were also prohibited.

Officials in charge of security and disaster relief were under special alert.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR INVESTMENTS CONTINUE

Seoul WOLGAN CHONGGYONG MUNHWA in Korean Jul 85 pp 288-303

[Article by Chung Hong-yol, Head of the Information Gathering Section, CHUNJA SIPO]

[Text] All Tenth Ranking

In response to a reporter's question on which country is the third largest producer of semiconductors following the United States and Japan, the President of LSI Logic, a United States semiconductor company known throughout the world, Corrigan, who came to visit Korea, said, "Of course, the first and the second largest makers are the United States and Japan. All the rest are 10th. As long as the semiconductor is concerned, there is no third largest as of yet."

The people who had assumed that Korea was just about the third largest in the field were bewildered by the response of President Corrigan. What he implied was that the scores of countries, including Korea, which have joined the ranks of the semiconductor manufacturing nations besides the two giants, the United States and Japan, are like midgets competing. Taiwan, which is in a competitive position with our country in every industrial area, is also reportedly planning to manufacture the 256K DRAM semiconductors starting in October of this year. The latest source which cited the words of an official of the Economic Ministry of the Taiwan Government said, "Since Korea has also just begun to manufacture the 256K DRAMS, there is no big gap between us."

The pattern of Taiwan's semiconductor industry is different from ours. The government, not the industry, took the leadership in developing the 256K DRAMS. It is true that the technologies developed by government agencies are transferred to private industry; however, it is reported that the Lienhua Company, which is a government-private joint investment company, will start out the manufacturing of the semiconductors. For the purpose of nurturing the semiconductor industry, Taiwan has established a new industrial product development fund, which is made available to the industry without interest. It is developing a financing plan under which repayment is required only when an enterprise is successful in commercializing the product. The fact that Taiwan, which is skillful in government-industry cooperations, is neck-to-neck with Korea makes the Korean industries as nervous as they are about the distance between them and the advanced industrial nations.

That is not the whole story. Many European countries which had been relatively indifferent to the semiconductor field have started to make concentrated investments in that industry in accordance with their government policy for nurturing it.

European countries such as West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are developing semiconductor promotion plans by giving financial supports ranging from tens of millions to hundreds of millions of dollars over the period of a few years to the government research institutes and the industries.

For the purpose of developing the 4 megabit DRAM and the 1 megabit from this year until 1989, West Germany's Kimensu [phonetic] Company and the Netherland's Philips Company are joined together and are rapidly stepping up their efforts. While the need of government support is greatly stressed since huge investments and high levels of technology are required, in the case of our country, some raise doubts about government support. First of all, realistically, some point out the fact that the government does not have the financial resources to give financial support for the enormous investment. The government does not have the extra resources to support the semiconductor industry effectively except for those in the comprehensive support plans of the government such as the industrial projects which have already been determined by national policy and those to be developed by the plan.

Even if the government has the capacity to support the industry, some are against such support. Such an argument is presented on the basis of the knowledge that the nature of our industry is such that it does best when they are left alone to compete with one another. Our entrepreneurial atmosphere in which various joint projects, either under the guidance of the government or as a cooperative undertaking such as joint research or joint development, has not been very successful, and the semiconductor business would be no exception. Surprisingly, such an argument comes also from the industry itself.

In the case of foreign countries as well, the government supports take the form of joint research projects instead of financial supports to the individual businesses. In view of this, it is understandable how unprepared our industries are in the areas of joint projects and cooperative undertakings.

There is nothing to prevent our country from becoming the world's third largest semiconductor manufacturer through the efforts of the individual enterprises, and there is nothing to prevent a Korean manufacturer from joining the ranks of the world's 10 major semiconductor producers. But I am of the opinion that when resources are brought together, they become much more forceful, and this consequently makes it much easier to achieve a goal. But if indeed the nature of our industry is inept in joint endeavors, and if the efficiency of the industry will double only if it is left alone to compete individually, that is the way it must go. We cannot afford to waste time, money, and energy by undertaking futile joint research or joint development.

Scrap Metal

Recently, the price of the 64K DRAM semiconductor in the world market dropped to a miserably low level. It plunged from \$1.20 to \$.80 and then to \$.70 and \$.60. It means that the price of the 64K DRAM semiconductor, which had cost more than \$5.00 each, has plummeted to the level of less than half the original production cost within a period of less than a year.

The slump of the international price of the 64K DRAM has brought serious skepticism about the appropriateness of investing in the domestic semiconductor industry. The argument for the revision of its course has been brought up and voices have been raised repeatedly that any further reckless investment should be stopped.

Is the semiconductor industry a gamble in which success or failure cannot be predicted? Starting from the conclusion, no one is able to answer this question with certainty. Many specialists are of the opinion that the present condition of the domestic semiconductor industry is so complicated that neither yes nor no could be said.

In response to the critical opinion that "the enormous amount of risky investments should not really continue in that sort of enterprise which is unmatched in its uncertainty," there is a considerably strong rebuttal that "the elements of uncertainty and risk are ingrained in the basic nature of business, and nothing can be achieved if one pursues only the absolutely certain possibilities."

The opinion that we cannot expect to compete on a competitive level with the United States, Japan, and the other countries which have developed their semiconductor industry early because their investments are too enormous and their technology is too advanced for us has sufficient ground. The advanced industrial nations will sell us the obsolete technology, and by the time we turn out products by using that technology, they will have moved ahead in and will start to turn out more advanced products. By then, the price of our commercialized product will drop so low that we will not be able to compete. This is a very natural outcome.

The 64K DRAM is a good case in point. The price of the 64K DRAM, which had been \$3.00 or \$4.00, plummeted as low as \$0.60 within half a year after we had started to produce them in large quantities. It is said that such a development amply testifies to that fact.

It would take at least several hundred million won to set up one factory, but its facility would become outdated in 3 years at the longest. Since such a facility could not even be converted to produce other products, it would become a heap of scrap metal.

In other words, to manufacture a new product, it is necessary to have a new facility. A facility which is good for the 64K DRAM is useless in the production of the 256K DRAM. A slight remodelling of the facility will not do. Therefore, a great loss is inevitable unless the huge capital investment is not completely recovered within 3 years.

This does not mean to suggest that the demand for the product vanishes within 3 years; however, by that time, the demand is piecemeal. By depending on such piecemeal demands, there is no way to recover the capital investment. Furthermore, by then, the products from the advanced industrial nations which had already completely recovered their capital investments will be circulating with low prices. Such a situation is one of the most noticeable special characteristics of very large integrated circuit (VLSI) semiconductor industry.

Even though the transistor is one stage before the VLSI, in the case of transistor, there is still a great demand for it. The demand for the transistor did not vanish completely because of the appearance of the VLSI semiconductor. Even today, with the appearance of the 1 megabit DRAM semiconductor, the demand for the transistor maintains a constant level because there are numerous electronic products for which the transistor will suffice. Goods such as radios and cassettes do not need a high-technology semiconductor such as 256K DRAM or 1 megabit DRAM. A transistor is good enough for them. There are industries in the country which are doing very well with transistors.

But the products which must be equipped with the VLSI always require the latest technology products. The best example is the computer. The high-technology products whose success or failure depends on turning out products which are smaller and lighter, yet more efficient, must have a high technology semiconductor which can satisfy that need. The 256K DRAM is better than the 64K DRAM, and the 1 megabit DRAM is still better than the 256K DRAM. Such VLSI semiconductors can superbly perform the functions of a computer with only one chip.

It is axiomatic that when a more superior computer appears, the old model computer, which is inferior to the new one, loses its popularity. As long as there is no great difference in price, it is natural that the new model which is equipped with high technology will sell better. Therefore, the life of the VLSI is incomparably short in comparison with the transistor. At the most within 3 or 4 years, or even within 1 or 2 years, a generational change will take place.

Optimism and Pessimism

According to statistics, sales of high-technology semiconductors do not exceed 1.3 times the capital investment. In other words, if the capital investment amounts to 100 billion won, one cannot expect sales of more than 130 billion won. Such a short life cycle is naturally a risky burden for the industry.

Beating the drum only after having missed the opportunity to make a profit will not make a business profitable. No matter how basic the semiconductor may be for high technology, once it becomes commercialized, it must be able to maintain itself as a business enterprise. Even if it is very important as a basis for various industries, one cannot start a business which does not have any prospect for making a profit. Therefore, if we are to move in to the semiconductor industry, we must have the conviction

that we can compete with the advanced countries such as the United States and Japan.

10 Major Semiconductor Makers of the World

(Source: U.S. ICEC)

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>1984 Sales (Million US\$)</u>
1.	Texas Instrument	U.S.	2,350
2.	Motorola	U.S.	2,255
3.	Nippon Electric	Japan	1,985
4.	Hitachi	Japan	1,690
5.	Toshiba	Japan	1,460
6.	National Semiconductor	U.S.	1,270
7.	Intel	U.S.	1,170
8.	Philips (Signetics included)	Europe	1,150
9.	AMD	U.S.	935
10.	Fujitsu	Japan	815

In contrast with the negative view that there is little or no possibility at all for us to compete, what is this possibility that the semiconductor industries are stressing? In the case of the 64K DRAM, we were 5 years behind the advanced industrial nations; however, when it came to the 256K DRAM, the gap narrowed to 1.2 years. In the case of the 256K DRAM, whose peak period of demand is believed to last for about 2 years, the industries believe that they have enough time to make a profit. Furthermore, they figure that they can start almost simultaneously with the advanced industrial nations in the case of the 1 megabit DRAM.

The advanced industrial nations have already developed the 1 megabit DRAM and are preparing to manufacture it in large quantities. Some industries have already developed the 4 megabit DRAM. But on the assumption that these countries will not start producing them in large quantities until they have recovered their investments in the 256K DRAM, our semiconductor industries, which have the advantage in labor costs, believe that they should be able to make a sufficient profit when it comes to the production of the 1 megabit DRAM and the 4 megabit DRAM.

In response to the negative view of the specialists, the industry has forcefully come up with the argument that in the world of business, there is a part that the engineers are unable to see well. What they mean is that the academicians and engineers may overlook the businessman's keen sense of profit as unimportant. The industry stresses that success or failure is not solely determined by the difference in technology.

The industry also stresses that although our industry is behind in design engineering, our manufacturing technique can be comparable to that of the

advanced industrial nations. In other words, our industry is not capable of designing a top-of-the-line semiconductor like the 64K DRAM or the 256K DRAM; however, its manufacturing techniques, by utilizing the design and machines that others have made, do not lag behind those of the advanced industrial nations. Our industry is optimistic about the future in that it will develop a design technique in the near future, and in that event, its competitiveness will be greatly enhanced. To this end, the industries have engaged hundreds of researchers in the development of the design technique.

When Samsung Semiconductor Communications announced in 1983 that it had developed the 64K DRAM, some argued that since it bought its designs from abroad, the company could not claim the development in the strict sense of the word; however, the speed with which the company equipped itself to produce the 64K DRAM in large quantities (within less than half a year after it had made the announcement) was amazing. As in the case of the 64K DRAM, the Samsung company bought the design for the 256K DRAM from the Micron Technology Company in the United States. The Lucky Gold Star Company bought the design technique from AMD of the United States and the Hyundai company from INMOS and Texas Instruments. Although different from the case of the 265K DRAM, it is already well known that the Hankuk Electronic Company has purchased the design technique for the bipolar IC from Toshiba of Japan. So it is immaterial to argue about whether it is a development or not.

Yi Pyong-chol

It is reported that Yi Pyong-chol, Chairman of the Board of the Samsung Company, who was said to have never failed in any business that he has undertaken, has been visiting Kihung to make a weekly inspection of the 64K DRAM factory since its beginning in May of last year. He has already invested a huge sum of 400 billion won in the semiconductor business and is ambitiously planning to commit a total of 1 trillion won by 1990. Thus, Chairman Yi displays strong confidence in the semiconductor business.

Chairman Yi's goal is to make his business one of the 10 largest semiconductor manufacturer by the early 1990's. His close associates say that Chairman Yi, who is close to 80, wants to complete his life as a businessman making semiconductors. At any rate, the challenge of Samsung, which is the forerunner of the semiconductor business in the country, is watched with interest both within the country and abroad. The advanced industrial nations are certainly nervous about the competition put up by Korea, which is a late starter. Although at this time the meager Korean production is less than 2 percent of the world's semiconductor market, it is speculated that Korea will emerge as a respectable competitor because it aims at the market of huge quantities of 256K DRAMs and 1 megabit DRAMs.

The fact that the United States is taking measures to protect the design technique and the market of its industries by enacting a law protecting the semiconductor business is a defensive measure against pursuing countries like Korea. Reportedly, Japan too, following the example of the United States, is in the process of legislating a law protecting the chip.

The inevitability of the semiconductor industry is founded on the advance of the information society. The information society which is foreseen to be the "Second Industrial Revolution" and the "Third Wave" is already here and not in the future. The information society which will distinctly characterize the 21st century will be one where various information produced by computer and communications becomes the most important resource of the society.

Information means money and it becomes the yardstick of wealth. This information, which is predicted to exert influence even in the deep realm of the spiritual world of man, will lay a societal foundation on which resources will be formed and on which the industry will grow.

The process by which information controls society is progressing even at this very moment, and the result will be formidable. For example, if we can maintain various data on agricultural production throughout the country, that is, the items, the places of production, the volume, and the prices, then the supply and demand of agricultural products can be adjusted. Prices can be stabilized and if necessary, the volume of supply can be either increased or decreased. Along with information on agricultural products, if we can have the transportation information for cargo shipments throughout the country, price control and the supply and demand of goods can be even more complete. If we have the information on what to move from where to where and how much, and on what is the most efficient means to transport agricultural products, the circulation of agricultural products will become flawless owing to this information.

In the final analysis, the information on agricultural production and on the means of transportation determines the circulation of agricultural products. Such information will be much used by the producers, consumers, and the people involved in the circulation of agricultural products, and the shipping companies will be able to find more efficient ways to ship the agricultural products. Information will become an indicator of the way the society moves.

Nucleus of Information Society

The process by which information controls the industry takes place in such a manner. Society's various functions and the life of man, let alone the industry, will be maintained by depending upon such information. If the acceleration speed is considered, if the information is formulated or in the form of charts, the only thing the users will have to do is mechanically apply them.

One should do well if he follows what the computer says. In other words, it will be alright if we do what the computer dictates. While we are exposed to a very dangerous society in which the computer controls man, we are rushing in the direction of an information society which creates new resources and presents a more relaxed and happier life to man. Various types of new media of computers and communications are expanding with great speed in a new field called the information industry.

Herein lies the importance of the semiconductor and the inevitability of the semiconductor industry. Speaking in a sentence, it is because the nucleus of the information industry is the semiconductor. To be in a leading group in the new current called the information society, the information industry is a requirement. Nurturing the information industry is limited without the backing of semiconductor technology. Not only in computer communications, the semiconductor has enormously wide-ranging effects, from various office automation equipment to aircraft and the defense industry.

It is unnecessary to explain any further the necessity of the semiconductor industry. As I pointed out earlier, the only question remaining is whether it will satisfy the economics of the industry. Whether it will be profitable or not is the only question.

As I said, semiconductor is an indispensable requirement for the information industry, and in the advanced industrial nations, semiconductor technology is developed on both a national and industrial basis.

IBM, the giant of the computer industry, is also the world's largest semiconductor manufacturer. IBM possesses the highest level of semiconductor technology on the same level with such semiconductor manufacturers as INTEL or Texas Instruments. IBM is producing semiconductors, not for the purpose of selling them, but to meet its own enormous need. The computers worth hundreds of millions of dollars that IBM produces all contain semiconductors. The highest level of semiconductors that IBM itself has manufactured in IBM computers play the nucleus function in those computers.

It is the same in the case of AT&T, the multinational communications equipment industry. AT&T is known as the world's largest communications equipment maker; however, the technology that AT&T has is not confined to manufacturing communications equipment. In the electronic switchboard that AT&T manufactures, the highest computer technology is contained. In other words, the electronic switchboard is a kind of computer which has the most superior capacity. AT&T, which possesses such outstanding computer manufacturing technology, has recently joined the personal computer market and challenges the IBM stronghold. It is needless to say that AT&T uses its own semiconductors for its communications equipment and computers.

The examples of AT&T and IBM can be applied to the national level in exactly the same way. When the computer industry expands, the semiconductor industry is indispensable to satisfy the needs of the domestic demand.

From a technological dimension, there is a heaven and earth difference between an industry which possesses only the technology to manufacture computers and an industry which possesses semiconductor technology along with the computer technology. As the extent of the effects of semiconductor technology are not confined to the computer field, its importance cannot be stressed too much. The rationale for this business that the industry stresses is this much clear.

Megabit Market

As I said earlier, the limit of the sales of the latest semiconductors is 1.3 times the capital investment. Therefore, if an economic slump develops, the industry will suffer a great loss immediately. Generally, in the case of the color television, a profit of as much as five times the capital investment can be recovered. In comparison with this, the profitability of the semiconductor is structurally unstable. There are frequent ups and downs. If the facility is expanded during a good economic period and the facility is kept idle during the depression, the loss is great and immediate.

In the middle of last year, when Samsung started to produce the 64K DRAM in large quantities, its price was on the \$4.00 mark. An extreme shortage in the supply of the semiconductor, which had begun in the last part of 1983, was continuing. To increase the supply, semiconductor manufacturers throughout the world raced to expand their facilities. Consequently, the price began to plunge, and at the end of last year, the price of the 64K dropped down to the \$2.00 mark.

The falling price of the 64K reached as low as \$0.60 this year. The present level of less than \$1.00 should certainly be a temporary phenomenon. By the end of this year, according to a specialist, the price is likely to be restored to the level of \$1.25, and it is likely to be steady on the \$1.50 mark next year. It appears that a price level of above \$1.25, which is the present original cost of the domestic manufacturers, will be maintained for a while. Altogether, 50 million 256K DRAM semiconductors were produced last year in the United States and Japan. It is speculated that 400 million of them--8 times of that of last year--will be manufactured this year.

The price of each 256K DRAM semiconductor was \$25.00 last year, but it is likely to be cut in half, to \$12.00, this year. It is speculated that the price will further plunge to as low as the \$5.00 mark, resulting from the flooding of the market with this product. Last year, 900 million of 64K DRAM were produced, and this year it is expected to jump to 1.2 billion. But as far as the 64K is concerned, production will peak this year and the volume is expected to decrease. As a result of the production of the 256K DRAM and the development of the 1 megabit DRAM, the popularity of 64K is headed toward a decline.

Japan's semiconductor makers have developed the 1 megabit DRAM and have turned out trial samples. All that remains to be done by these manufacturers is to begin production in large quantities.

The 1 megabit DRAM semiconductor, which opens the age of the megabit, first appeared at the International Solid State Circuit Conference (ISSCC) which was held at February of last year in San Francisco. The ISSCC is a prestigious conference which could be called the world's semiconductor technology olympics.

The ones who fired the signal shot of the megabit DRAM was, as expected, Japanese manufacturers. At this year's conference, held in New York in

February, Japanese manufacturers such as Toshiba and Japan Electric unveiled their trial samples.

The American manufacturers who were so far behind the Japanese in the 256K DRAM are desperate to recover their inferiority at least in the 1 megabit DRAM. As soon as the Japanese manufacturers announced the development of the 1 megabit DRAM, American companies such as AT&T and IBM soon succeeded in developing it, and at this year's conference, Mostech also announced its trial sample product.

Technological development has not stopped here. Mitsubishi Electric has recently succeeded in developing the 4 megabit DRAM photo mask. It is uncertain at this time what the limit of semiconductor technology is. What will be the limit of the micro world that man can explore? The specialists are predicting that in the year 2000, the 16 megabit DRAM will be developed.

Assembly Technique

By the development of the 64K DRAM by Samsung Semiconductor Communications at the end of 1983, interest in the semiconductor in the country was heightened; however, our domestic semiconductor industry has 20 years of hidden history behind it.

In 1965, Komi Industry, Inc., established by a joint investment with the KOMG Company, an American company, was recorded as the starter of the semiconductor industry in the country. But the dominant view is that Hankuk Semiconductors, which was established in 1974 under a joint venture with an American firm, ICII, was the real founder of the semiconductor industry in the country.

The reason is that until the formation of Hankuk Semiconductors, the semiconductor industry in the country was only assembling half-finished products brought in by foreign firms from their countries. That is to say, the Korean semiconductor industry at that time was simply doing assembly work. It is needless to say that the reason the foreign firms brought in the half-finished products to have them assembled in Korea was the cheap labor costs.

The foreign firms to come to Korea for the purpose of assembling their half-finished products since the formation of Komi Industry numbered 13. Signetics in 1966, Fairchild in 1966, and Motorola in 1967 received their respective approval for their investment in Korea by our government. Soon companies such as Tae Han Micro Electronics, Hankuk Sammi, and ROM Korea were set up, and at present, the number of foreign-invested semiconductor firms in the country numbers 13.

Through these foreign semiconductor businesses, semiconductor assembly technology was introduced to our country, and the importance of the semiconductor has begun to be recognized in our country. But the pre-technological impact of the foreign investment companies were very limited in scope.

That is, they merely introduced the portion requiring the labor-intensive assembly process. They never taught us the technology-intensive design or inspection processes. Even today, these foreign firms only utilize our labor force in the same manner as when they started out 20 years ago, and it is certain that in our country they will not undertake any technology-intensive work other than assembly work in the future.

But if we take the trouble to find the portion of the contributions that these foreign businesses made to our semiconductor industry, even though it was confined to the area of assembly technique, they have trained a good number of technical manpower in the semiconductor field, and as far as the assembly technique itself is concerned, they have brought the technical level up to the standard of the advanced industrial nations. The foreign businesses might also to be credited for the broadened understanding of the semiconductor in our country as a result of those processes.

Recently, these foreign businesses have been eagerly searching for the second or third country to whom they could entrust their assembly work. Although the Korean labor force is relatively superior, our wage level is no longer low in comparison with that of other developing countries. This situation makes the foreign businesses turn their eyes elsewhere. Many of the American and Japanese businesses have either already moved or are seeking to move to such countries as the Philippines, India, and Malaysia.

The holdings of Hankuk Semiconductor, which was set up as a serious domestic semiconductor maker and which started to manufacture chips for watches independently, were completely turned over to Samsung in 1977. Although what it manufactured were elementary products, it was the first to start the manufacturing of semiconductors wholly with domestic capital.

Lucky Gold Star, which has been a competitor of Samsung in every field, has started to manufacture semiconductors for communication use by entering into a collaborative relationship with a U.S. firm, Western Electric. Thus, it has emerged as a company competitive with Samsung on an equal footing.

Hankuk Electronics, along with Samsung and Lucky Gold Star, started manufacturing the transistor with the technology from Toshiba in 1970, and it was able to process transistor chips in 1979. Last year, it brought in the most advanced semiconductor Bipolar IC technology from Toshiba, and it has begun production this year.

In the 1970's, which was the formation period of the Korean semiconductor industry as a processing and production enterprise and not as a simple assembly production, the industries which started to move in were Samsung, Lucky Gold Star, and Hankuk Electronics.

Coming into the 1980's, Hyundai has jumped into the manufacturing of the latest semiconductors. But Daewoo joined the ranks of the semiconductor industry in 1983 by declaring proudly the takeover of the semiconductor

production facility of the Korean Institute of Electronic Technology (KIET), which was under a government grant. In the process of taking over of the KIET facility, Daewoo took a step backward in the semiconductor business by suddenly changing its original plan. As to the Anam Industry, which has recorded \$600 million in annual exports, since it is engaged in assembly production on simple subcontract rather than wafer processing, it is not regarded as domestic production technology. As I pointed out earlier, as far as the assembly technique is concerned, Anam is proud to rank among the top in the world.

One Billion Dollars

At present, there are 26 semiconductor manufacturers in the country and only four of them--Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Gold Star Semiconductor, Hankuk Electronics, and Hyundai Electronics--produce semiconductors by processing wafers.

The volume of production of these wafer processing industries is no more than 3 percent of the total domestic production. This figure testifies to the fact that the domestic semiconductor industry is still in a formative stage. 97 percent of the semiconductors produced in the country are exported. Therefore, the semiconductors needed by the domestic electronic businesses are imported from abroad. When the semiconductors, which have been produced in the country and exported overseas, are reimported, and abnormal phenomenon occurs--the price jumps 50 percent or occasionally as much as 100 percent. A blind point in export statistics can be seen in the fact that those products which are brought in half-finished by foreign business firms, assembled in the country, and then taken out of the country are recorded as exports.

In terms of simple figures, the annual production capacity of the domestic semiconductor industry is about \$1 billion, of which \$970 million worth of products are exported while our imports reach \$300 million. The largest importer of the Korean-made semiconductors is the United States, and this amounts to as much as \$600 million. This is evidently because there are plenty of goods assembled and produced by American firms in Korea.

Following the United States, other importers of Korean-made semiconductors are, in order of rank, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Japan, and Taiwan. Since we buy much more from Japan, the annual trade deficit is more than \$70 million.

The four major domestic semiconductor industries plan to spend at least 800 billion won for a capital investment from this year to 1987.

While some people express concern about possible major repercussions on the existing industries in case the venture fails to materialize after continuous unwarrantable investments under the condition that the existing industry and the related industries surrounding it are not mature, the businesses are competing to commit large investments on the scale of hundreds of billions of won.

But, even such large scale investments by the domestic businesses are hardly comparable to the investment levels of the United States and Japan. The

semiconductor makers of the United States and Japan poured in last year alone 1 trillion 400 billion won respectively in terms of our money. The investments of Toshiba company alone are comparable to all the capital investments made by our semiconductor industries put together.

Large Scale Investments

The investments in the latest semiconductor production facility made by domestic industries last year reaches 500 billion won. Samsung spent 250 billion won, Kumsung 100 billion won, Hyundai 120 billion won, and Hankuk Electronics 306 billion won for the VLSI facility.

Samsung, which invested 100 billion won in the Kihung 64K DRAM facility, 175 billion won in the 256K DRAM facility which was completed on the 21st of May this year, and 100 billion won in the Puchon plant, plans to invest an additional 480 billion won by 1987, and announced that it plans to invest altogether 1 trillion won in the latest semiconductor production facility by 1990.

The total investment planned this year by the entire Samsung Group is 720 billion won, of which 360 billion won, 50 percent of it, is earmarked for investment in the electronic industry. 240 billion won, over half of it, is for the semiconductor facility. The relative weight of the semiconductor business can be noticed.

Last year, Samsung achieved exports amounting to \$20 million with the 64K DRAMs which were its first production. The export goal of Samsung Semiconductor Communications this year is \$200 million. The items to be exported this year by Samsung are varied--the 256K, 64K, and 8 bit microcomputers and microprocessors. Samsung plans to produce the 16K SRAM, 64K EPROM, and the 16K EPROM in the 64K line, and the 256K EPROM, 64K SRAM, and the 64K EPROM in the 256K line, along with the 64K and 256K. At the Puchon plant, microcomputers, gate arrays, and various IC's for people's use are manufactured. The reason behind such diversification in Samsung's products may be that it wants to prepare for the price slump of the 64K DRAM, but at any rate, Samsung is in a situation where it has to face a make-or-break situation with the 256K DRAM, which it has just started to produce.

The 256K semiconductor is a technological product which has 48 million super fine circuits. The thickness of each is one one-hundredth of the thickness of a hair, concentrated in a chip about the size of the tip of your little finger. It functions equivalent to 600,000 transistors put together and can memorize 32,000 characters.

The capacity of the 64K is one fourth of that of the 256K, and 1 megabit is equivalent to 4 times that of the 256K. 4 mega means 4 times 1 mega. How is it possible to carve several hundred million grooves on a chip the size of a fingernail? Despite the seeming impossibility, some businesses in the United States and Japan are reported to have completed the development of the 4 megabit DRAM.

Samsung has stepped up its exports by establishing 20 agents under SSI, a local American corporation. Recently, it has set its agents up in Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Frankfurt.

The 256K production facility recently built in Kihung by Samsung has the technology to processing the 6-inch wafer. A wafer is a thin slice of a silicon rod, which may be called the raw material for semiconductors. By cutting this numerous times, a semiconductor chip is made. Depending upon the diameter of the silicon rod, a 4-, 5-, or 6-inch wafer can be produced. Normally, about 120 256K semiconductor chips can be made from a 4-inch wafer, 200 chips from a 5-inch wafer, and 300 chips from a 6-inch wafer. Since the bigger the wafer, the more chips, the economics of it improves.

Big Business Attracted

With the announcement of the ambitious plan by Gold Star Semiconductor early this year that it will build a 1 megabit DRAM class 8-inch wafer processing plant within this year, an intense struggle between the two domestic giants on the development of semiconductors is foreseen. In specific business strategy, it is true that Gold Star has been showing a contrasting dimension with Samsung. Lucky Gold Star has concentrated on on-order-basis semiconductor manufacturing which has a relatively greater stability than the memory (64K DRAM or 256K DRAM) semiconductor, whose supply and demand in the world market is fluctuating extremely.

Although the gate array, which is the principal product of Gold Star Semiconductors, is an item that does not expect to show great fluctuation in demands and prices, it plans to expand the volume of production of the gate array more than the bipolar IC which has so far been the largest production item.

Lucky Gold Star also decided to make semiconductors manufacturing the Group's principal investment area. Of the 785 billion won earmarked for this year's facility research and development investment of the Group, 57 percent, which amounts to 450 billion won, is to be spent on the electronics area which includes semiconductors and computer communications. Of it, 200 billion won is the share of semiconductors.

Lucky Gold Star has boastfully declared that it will never lag behind Samsung when it comes to the real shipment in the case of the 256K, the technology of which was introduced from AMD, an American firm. Following the signing of the \$100 million gate array export contract with LSI Logic last year, it plans to sign a contract this year to add \$50 million more to the earlier amount. Gold Star Semiconductor has recently developed the 64K SRAM and plans to produce the high efficiency TTL 16-bit and 32-bit microprocessors, and voice-recognizing synthesizers. Thus, it is optimistic about meeting its \$200 million sales target this year.

Hyundai, which joined the electronics industry 10 to 20 years after Samsung and Lucky Gold Star, has almost caught up with those advanced industries as far as the latest semiconductor is concerned.

Hyundai also plans to produce the 256K DRAM this year with technical help from the American firms INMOS and Texas Instruments. Hyundai, which is set to start large-scale production of the 256K DRAM during the second half of this year, plans to produce them simultaneously with such other types of semiconductors as the 64K DRAM, 16K SRAM, and 64K SRAM.

Last October, Hyundai, which has built a \$40 million local corporation, Hyundai Electronics America (HEA), in Silicon Valley in the United States, has completed a facility capable of processing 5-inch wafers. It also plans to process 200,000 5-inch wafers annually at the 300,000 pyong Ichon plant. Hyundai's strategy is to organize sales networks in the United States and Europe under the direct control of the HEA and to simultaneously set up company branches and agents in Japan and the Southeast Asian region.

There are still a good number of people who are skeptical about the success of Hyundai, which has built up its business through gigantic projects such as construction and heavy industry, in the super-fine electronics venture. Apart from the question of success or failure, the dominant view is that a considerable period is needed to accumulate experience.

With regard to accumulating experience, in fact, Hyundai has in a sense wasted a good deal of time. When it raked in the oil dollars from the Middle East in large lumps in the second half of the 1970's, Hyundai foresaw electronics as being a hopeful kind of business after construction and heavy industries, and it had decided to move into the electronics field. But in the end, it took 5 years for Hyundai to move into the electronics field after making its decision.

Hyundai experienced a setback where it had to cut out the home electronics area from the original plan to pay for the wasting of time. In the battlefield where Samsung, Lucky Gold Star, and even Daewoo were engaging in a bloody battle, Hyundai, the freshman soldier of electronics, which had never had real guerrilla training, probably did not have the courage to step in. Hyundai, which had circled around the hard-fought battlefield, chose the industrial electronics field, like semiconductors, which was still in the initial investment stage.

Sense of Being Alone

Today, 3 years after the start, Hyundai is in fact 1 year behind the original time table in the semiconductor project. Hyundai, which is armed with Ph.D's from Silicon Valley, brilliant management brains, and unrivaled financial resources, and has nothing to envy of others, however, will not be likely to wander behind for too long. Therefore, especially as far as the latest semiconductor is concerned, Hyundai does not appear to be too far behind.

Along with Samsung, Lucky Gold Star, and Hyundai, one of the four major semiconductors makers, Hankuk Electronics is different from those three major business groups in many respects. Hankuk Electronics, which was formed 16 years ago in conjunction with the Japanese firm, Toshiba, has

now changed the share of its holdings from the initial 70 to 30 in favor of Toshiba, to 35 to 65. Thus, it is developing its business step by step.

Hankuk Electronics, which ventured into the home electronics field along with the semiconductors, is a leading example of success in joint ventures with a Japanese industry. Since it introduced transistor technology from the joint venture company in 1970, Hankuk Electronics has made handsome profits. Last year, it brought in the bipolar IC, one of the latest semiconductors, from Toshiba, and has started to produce them in quantity. Currently, Hankuk Electronics is producing 120 million different types of transistors every month. In the field of the latest semiconductors also, Hankuk Electronics, in accordance with the management philosophy of the late Chairman of the Board Chang Tae-suk that "Even if it is a stone bridge, make sure if it is a safe bridge to cross," appears to advance step by step without being too greedy.

What is the level of caution on the part of the enterprisers who are jumping into the difficult and risky venture--the latest semiconductors which require an astronomical investment and super precision technology and have a short life span? They might have as big a fear as the size of their investments! They might be as confused as the circuits in the semiconductors!

Someone described the smiling faces of the enterprisers at the inaugural ribbon-cutting ceremony for a several hundred billion won plant as "poker faces." As unlikely as it may be, if they fail in their ventures, what will they do? It is beyond the imagination of ordinary people who live on from month to month on a salary of merely several hundred thousand won.

The fully worried expression of a domestic company president who confessed the terrible feeling of being alone at the moment of decision of the investment appears to come from something much more than the fear that he might just lose his own money. As a "good minded manager" of a big bag of money, isn't the burden that he shoulders that heavy and painful?

Therefore, he wants to believe that every decision he makes is not only beneficial to himself but also to ordinary people in exactly the same way. He said that most of the foreign businessmen told him: "The semiconductor business is a difficult venture. You are undertaking a difficult business." He showed an uneasy smile as he said that he was confused over whether he should take their words as praise or advice, or both.

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CSO: 4107/218

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK-JAPAN SCIENCE COOPERATION TALKS TO OPEN IN SEOUL

SK070210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 7 (YONHAP)--Working-level officials from South Korea and Japan will hold their second round of talks in Seoul August 9-10 to discuss the conclusion of an agreement for science and technology cooperation, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The two countries held their first round of negotiations in Tokyo last December following a bilateral agreement reached during the Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan in September last year.

Kwon Pyong-hyon, deputy director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, will lead the Korean delegation.

The Japanese side will be headed by Shunji Yanai, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

In another meeting also scheduled in Seoul on August 13, director generals of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the two countries will discuss matters concerning the legal status for the Koreans residing in Japan.

Director-generals Kim Chae-chun of Korea and Toshio Goto of Japan will focus their discussion on the improvement of Japan's alien finger-printing system affecting Koreans resident in Japan and other welfare issues concerning the Japan-based Koreans, the Foreign Ministry said.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK-CAMEROON COOPERATION MEETING--Seoul, 6 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean and Cameroon will hold the first joint meeting of their bilateral cooperation committee here August 9-12, to discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, technology, culture and sports, and to strengthen the friendly relations between Seoul and Cameroon. The joint meeting follows the Korea-Cameroon general agreement on trade and economic cooperation signed in 1975. Attending in the four-day meeting will be 13 Korean delegates, headed by Han U-sok, assistant foreign minister, and 10 Cameroon delegates, led by Mahamat Paba Sale, vice foreign minister. Cameroon, one of the most stable African countries in political, economic and social areas, has maintained strict neutrality toward Korean issues since it established diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1961. South Korea's exports to Cameroon totaled 5.2 million U.S. dollars and imports stood at 2.5 million dollars last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 6 Aug 85]

SEMINAR ON CHINA--An international seminar on China in the 1980's, its reforms and their implications, will open at the hotel lotte in Seoul today, sponsored by the Korean Association for Communist Studies. Participants in the three-day seminar will discuss the emergence of reformist forces in China, China's reform measures in all fields from agriculture to industry, education and arts. China's party rectification, the changes in local leadership, its push for modernization, the ideological implications of China's reforms and the communist giant's role in the Pacific community will also be dealt with. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

MINISTER TO VISIT AFRICA--Seoul, 8 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's Political Affairs Minister Chong Chae-chol will leave here on August 12 on a three-nation tour of West Africa in the capacity of a presidential envoy. Chong will meet with high-ranking government officials of Zaire and two other west African nations to deliver personal letters from the Korean President Chun Tu-hwan and to discuss ways to strengthen the existing relationship between South Korea and west African nations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 8 Aug 85]

NEW EMBASSIES TO OPEN--The government will open resident embassies in Haiti and Swaziland within this year in efforts to broaden diplomatic activities in the central American and African regions. It will also establish an embassy

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in Bahamas with which diplomatic ties were opened last July. These plans were approved in a regular Cabinet meeting yesterday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 1]

SOVIET ATHLETES--Seoul, 9 Aug (YONHAP)--Athletes from more than 80 countries will come to Korea this fall to participate in 14 international sports events. Athletes from the Soviet Union and other East European nations, with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties, are expected to participate in some of the championships, including archery and judo events. Organizers of the Asian cycling championships said 15 countries will participate in the event. Ten of them have submitted their application already. [Excerpts] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 9 Aug 85 SK]

ENVOY RECEIVED BY JAMAICA--Seoul, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean government administration minister Pak Se-chik, who is now visiting Jamaica as a presidential envoy, Saturday had talks with Prime Minister Edward Seaga, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. They exchanged views on bilateral cooperations in the United Nations and the conference of non-aligned countries, according to a report by the Korean mission at Kingston. At the meeting, Seaga said that his nation's stand for supporting South Korea remains unchanged. He also said that he hopes to visit Seoul and to meet President Chon Tu-hwan and other dignitaries again. Seaga visited South Korea in 1981. Pak also paid courtesy calls on Winston A. Spaulding, minister of national security and justice, and Oswald Harding, minister without portfolio, the report said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 12 Aug 85]

SAMARANCH VISIT--Seoul, 13 August (YONHAP)--Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), will visit South Korea 25-28 August to have talks with Korean sports leaders on Seoul's preparations for the 1988 Summer Olympics, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) said Tuesday. Samaranch, who had been here three times since 1982, will be accompanied by IOC Vice President M. Ashwini Kumar and his daughter, Maria Theresa Samaranch, the SLOOC said. The SLOOC also said that Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), will arrive in Seoul 28 August for a 3-day visit. The Italian IAAF president will be accompanied by 21 Italian sports journalists who will inspect Seoul's sports facilities and preparations of the 1988 Olympic games. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 13 Aug 85 SK]

CONDOLENCES ON PLANE CRASH--Seoul, 13 August (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan cabled a message of condolence Tuesday to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Monday's tragic crash of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet. President Chon said in the message, "I was greatly shocked to learn of the tragic [?crash of] a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet with 524 passengers and crew aboard in central Japan," and added, "the people of Korea joined me in extending to you and to the bereaved families our deepest sympathy and condolences." He also said that the Korean people's heart is with the people of Japan at this time of sorrow. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 13 Aug 85 SK]

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK EXPORT DEPENDENCY ON U.S., JAPAN DEEPENING

SK090750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 9 (YONHAP)--South Korea's export dependency on the United States and Japan is gradually deepening despite the Korean government's efforts to diversify its export markets.

Exports to the two countries during the first half of this year totaled 7.1 billion U.S. dollars worth, accounting for 53.3 percent of Korea's total exports.

The figure broke down to 37.8 percent or 5.03 billion dollars for the United States and 15.5 percent or 2.1 billion dollars for Japan.

During the January-June period, Korea exported 13.3 billion dollars worth of commodities.

Korea's export dependency on the United States in 1984 rose by 2.2 percent from a year earlier to 35.8 percent while that on Japan increased by 1.8 percent to 15.7 percent.

Such heavy dependency on the United States and Japan for exports is highly likely to touch off the two nations' alert for the strengthening of import restrictions on products from Korea and other developing nations, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said.

Korea's export to the Middle East, Latin America and Africa showed a downturn trend.

Exports to the Middle East dropped by 0.6 percent from 1984 to nine percent in the first half of 1985 and those to Latin America fell by 1.2 percent to 2.5 percent.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK COLOR TV FIRMS SEEKING TO COUNTER CANADIAN ANTIDUMPING MOVE

SK090147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 9 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean color TV manufacturers and government officials held an emergency meeting Friday to discuss joint countermeasures against a Canadian move to impose anti-dumping charges on Korean exports of color TV sets to that North American country.

They agreed to employ U.S. lawyers jointly to act for the Korean TV industry if the Canadian tax authorities formally accepts an anti-dumping suit filed recently by Canadian firms.

They also agreed to prepare necessary documents, assuming that the Canadian authorities admits the justification of the anti-dumping suit against Korean-made color TV sets and decides to look into the true picture of Korean color TV exports to Canada, a conference source said.

The anti-dumping suit was brought by several Canadian firms incorporated by big Japanese TV makers, including Hitachi. They have launched campaign since last February to keep Korean-made color TV sets from being included again in the Canadian list of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), according to the source. Korean color TV was removed from the GSP list in 1977.

The U.S. administration last year ruled that Korean color TV sets were sold in the U.S. market at prices lower than their fair value.

If an anti-dumping suit is handed in, the Canadian tax authorities should determine whether the suit is justifiable or not within 21 days and should begin investigations within 30 days after the decision. A preliminary ruling is expected to be made within 90 days after the commencement of investigations.

Korea's color TV exports to Canada amounted to 28 million U.S. dollars in 1983 and 52 million dollars in 1984. In the first six months of this year, Korea exported 13.7 million dollars worth of color TV sets to Canada, slightly more than half (52.7 percent) of the level of one year earlier.

Following the United States, Canada is the second largest color TV market for South Korea.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK'S IMPORTS OF IMPORT-LIBERALIZED ITEMS INCREASING

SK120157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 12 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's imports of import-liberalized items are growing faster than the influx of general commodities.

The first stage of import liberalized measures went into force in July 1983, and imports of 305 liberalized commodity items during one year that followed grew by 34.1 percent, while those of general commodities increased by 20.1 percent, a government source said Monday.

From July last year through June this year, the nation imported 29.8 billion U.S. dollars worth of goods, up 7.9 percent from the corresponding period of one year earlier. Imports of newly liberalized items, however, increased by 10.6 percent to 1.3 billion won.

Imports of semiconductors and electronic parts in the July 1983-June 1984 period registered a whopping 150-percent rise, followed by consumer goods (up 40.4 percent) and garments (up 48.3 percent).

In the July 1984-June 1985 period, imports of semiconductors rose by 44.7 percent, those of various parts increased 58.7 percent and those of steel products climbed by 18.2 percent.

Commodities whose imports surged significantly after the import liberalization measures have been implemented are under government surveillance. The government will take some steps to slow down imports of consumer goods if their influx increases at the current pace, the source said.

CSO: 4100/682

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ARTICLE ASSESSES JOINT VENTURES DISADVANTAGEOUS TO ROK

SK080106 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by economic reporter Song Hui-yong from the "Reporter's Notebook" column: "Poisonous Provisions in Joint Ventures with Foreign Firms"]

[Text] Early this year in stock market circles, many stockbrokerage firms began initiating joint capital ventures with foreign stockbrokerage firms. In other words, there have been strong indications that domestic stockbrokerage firms are moving toward joint ventures with large stockbrokerage firms in the United States, Japan, and Britain in an effort to cope with the future internationalization of the stock markets.

On the other hand, foreign stockbrokerage firms also have been active in the efforts to form joint ventures with domestic stockbrokers, discovering that investment in our domestic stock market will reap considerable benefits.

With such a trend, it has been reported that our domestic stock market firms are undertaking unnecessary and excessive competition among themselves in introducing foreign stockbrokerage firms. This trend has finally become a target of criticism in domestic stock market circles. In other words, leading domestic stockbrokerage firms, namely the Taesin, Luckey, Tongso, Daewoo, and Ssangyong stockbroking firms, have reportedly entered into this competition.

Such unnecessary and excessive competition among these domestic firms inevitably has led to unfavorable results. The Luckey Stockbrokerage Firm has succeeded in introducing 1 billion won of capital from the Nikko Stockbrokerage Firm of Japan. However, it has been reported that the contract with the Japanese Nikko firm is an unequal one, which is definitely unfavorable to the Luckey stockbrokerage firm. According to the contract concluded, when the Luckey firm buys shares in the Nikko firm of Japan, the former must pay to the latter in the current the latter designates. This means that the Nikko firm can ask the Luckey side to pay in dollars when the value of dollar goes up or vice versa.

Let us cite another example. The Paeksan Paint Manufacturing Company, one of the leading domestic business firms, wanted to introduce more modern paint manufacturing technology from a foreign country. This company recently received notification on the sale of modern paint manufacturing technology

from a Japanese paint manufacturing company. Thus, the Paeksan company decided to introduce the technology from this Japanese company.

In the negotiations with this Japanese company, the two companies agreed that royalties for the new technology will be 2 percent of the total amount of sales. This was a relatively cheap and favorable contract for the Paeksan company. However, later the Japanese company attached a condition to the contract. That is to say, the paint produced with the newly introduced technology could not be exported to foreign countries but could only be sold in South Korea. The Paeksan company had to agree to this condition.

It has been reported that when Japanese firms provided new technology to South Korean firms they always attached the condition that the products produced with the new technology provided by the Japanese firms cannot be exported to foreign countries. This is because Japanese firms do not want competition in international markets between their own products and our products produced with the technology they have provided.

Of course, it is very difficult to introduce advanced technology from foreign countries without accepting some sacrifices. Furthermore, our situation today still requires the introduction of advanced foreign technology.

However, the problem is that when we sign a contract with a foreign firm, we must accept all sorts of unfavorable conditions that the foreign firm attaches.

Here is another example demonstrating unfavorable conditions. The Kolon Commercial Company has imported machinery for manufacturing textile machines and parts from Switzerland. However, according to the stipulations of this contract, the Kolon company cannot import similar machinery from other foreign countries. At the same time, the Kolon company should not set up a business to produce these machines. In other words, the Kolon company should import such machinery from the Swiss company only. The Kolon company has kept to this agreement.

Such unequal international contracts signed by our firms during the first half of this year alone has reached 105. It can be said that out of four international contracts, one is an unequal contract. What we should point out here is that the royalties our country pays foreign countries annually have reached \$200 million.

Once we have introduced advanced technology from foreign countries and have concluded joint ventures with foreign firms, using huge amounts of money, we must receive due compensation for it.

Nevertheless, it seems that our businessmen lack techniques for negotiating contracts with foreign businessmen. Is this because they have failed to introduce negotiating techniques from foreign countries?

CS0: 4107/255

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXPORTS IN FIRST SEVEN MONTHS--Seoul, 7 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's nine general trading companies exported about 7.34 billion U.S. dollars worth of goods during the first seven months of this year, off 7 percent from the same period last year, business sources said Wednesday. The figure accounted for 46 percent of the nation's export total of 15.8 billion dollars posted during the cited period, which showed a 3.5 percent dip from the like period of 1984. Hyundai Corp. topped the list with 1.79 billion dollars, representing a 12 percent decrease from a year ago. Daewoo was next with 1.4 billion dollars, up 5 percent from last year. Third place went to Samsung with 1.25 billion dollars, down 14 percent from a year ago. Lucky-Goldstar came in fourth with 838 million dollars, up 5 percent over last year, and Ssangyong placed fifth with 646 million dollars, followed by Sunkyong with 529 million dollars and Hyosung with 480 million dollars. Last year, the nine traders exported about 14 billion dollars worth of commodities, accounting for 48 percent of the nation's total export of 29.24 billion dollars. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0011 GMT 7 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/682

30 August 1985

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SOUTH KOREAN UN ADMISSION PROPOSALS SCORED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by O Pyo'ng-ch'i: "Unacceptable Talk of Division"]

[Text] Of late the South Korean puppets have been heating up their "two Koreas" scheming.

A few days ago the puppet ambassador to the United Nations, "commenting" on a foreign newspaper report, said that South Korean "policy" is the separate "admission" to the United Nations.

Earlier, the puppet Minister of Foreign Trade called a "press conference" at which he stated that the "simultaneous admission to the United Nations" of North and South would be "desirable" to "reduce tensions" on the Korean Peninsula, but because certain parties oppose this, that first of all South Korea alone should be "admitted to the UN"

The whole world knows that the "separate admission to the UN" and the "simultaneous UN Membership" clung to by the puppets are designed to make the division of Korea an international fait accompli, and as such have nothing to do with unification.

The "UN membership" proposals are not their creation, but are rather embellishments for the U.S. imperialists to rationalize "two Koreas" on an international level, and are rehashed regurgitations to prop up the puppets.

The reactionary objective of the "UN membership" proposals bandied about by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets surfaced on the international stage a long time ago. Whenever these "UN membership" proposals have come up before the world, our people and the people of the world have branded them as splittist proposals for fabricating "two Koreas."

It is preposterous beyond description when the puppets again cough up old splittist slogans that have been condemned and censured by people at home and abroad, as if they were measures that would at last "ease tensions."

The continuation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the daily intensification of the threat of a new war have absolutely nothing to do with North and South entering the United Nations.

The root cause of the continuous straining of the situation in Korea and the threat of a new war is found in the aggression and war scheming of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets.

It has been as a result of the risky military escalation, war plotting and anti-communist confrontation of the puppets against the northern half of the republic at the behest of the U.S. imperialists and their war policies that an extremely dangerous situation, in which no one can tell when a new war will break out, is being constantly created in our nation.

In order to eliminate the threat of war that has been created on the Korean Peninsula and to provide assurances of a stable peace, we set forth proposals for tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks. The most immediate problem awaiting solution in our nation today is the adoption of a proclamation on inviolability that will truly serve to ease tensions.

The fact that the puppets have turned away without uttering a single word about this urgent and pressing problem, while flaunting their "UN admission" proposal that would create a permanent split, is an affront to the dream of national reunification.

This shows that while they speak of "dialogue" and "unification," in reality they advance only division and confrontation.

This foul scheming by the puppets contravenes the charter of the United Nations, which aspires to world peace and security.

The South Korean puppets have not been qualified to enter the United Nations from the beginning.

South Korea is a colony that has been under forced military occupation by the U.S. imperialists for 40 years, and its puppet regime is a tool of colonial rule created by the U.S. imperialists, functioning under their patronage and manipulation.

It is only too clear to everyone that a "nation" cannot exist in a South Korea where everything is controlled by the U.S. imperialists, and that the puppets cannot represent anyone.

The admission of a colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialists, with neither independence nor autonomy, to a United Nations representing an international body of independent nations, would be a defilement of the United Nations.

By resurfacing their previously bankrupt "UN membership" proposal, the puppets hope to create an international atmosphere favorable to their splittist line and to soften the criticism of the world's people who support our peace proposal.

But the puppets will not by any means be able to perpetuate the division of our nation.

The people will never countenance the "two Koreas" fabrication of the puppets, nor will they let the splittists continue on as they are.

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CSO: 4110/211

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JUNE 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during June 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 June at the lower left of page 3 carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Steadfastly Rear All Children as Trusty Revolutionaries of the Future." The editorial notes that today marks the 35th anniversary of International Children's Day and that all party members and people wholeheartedly congratulate the children today who are growing up into trusty revolutionaries in the bosom of the great leader and the glorious party; states that all revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world have been struggling over the past 35 years for the rights and health of children; quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity of turning attention to the health and rearing of children in order to build socialism and communism successfully; notes that Kim Il-song devoted much attention early on to rearing children's group members and children of patriots killed in action as young revolutionaries and subsequently established measures for the protection and education of children during the post-war reconstruction period; calls for all kindergarten teachers, indoctrinators, and educators to take to heart the party line on rearing children as true revolutionaries endlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of *chuche*; exhorts functionaries in appropriate sectors such as governmental and economic organizations to turn their attention to providing all the material and technical conditions necessary for educating and training children so that they will grow up full of health and wisdom; calls for more substantial guidance of governmental and economic organizations at all levels so that they will be able to better rear the beloved children into trusty successors for bringing the glorious cause of *chuche* to completion and thereby brilliantly rear the children in accordance with the requirements of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea.

On 3 June 1985, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Demonstration of Indestructible Fraternal Friendship and Unity," [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 107, 4 June 1985, pp D 11-14: "Editorial Hails DPRK-Bulgaria Friendship"]

On 5 June 1985, at the top right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Effect a New Renovation in Production of Export Goods." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 110, 7 June 1985, pp D 6-9: "Paper Urges Increase in Export Goods Production"]

On 6 June 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let the Children's Union Members Be Prepared as Reliable Successors to the Cause of Chuche." [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-044, 25 Jun 1985, pp 96-97: "Daily Marks Children's Union Founding Day"]

On 8 June 1985, at the lower half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Live and Work in Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit." [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-045, 28 June 1985, pp 89-90: "Daily Urges Living With Revolutionary Spirit"]

On 10 June 1985, at the lower half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's guidance of Administrative and Economic Work." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-045, 28 June 1985, pp 79-84: "Daily Calls For Enhancing Party Guidance"]

On 11 June 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Persistently Push Ahead With the Struggle To Implement the Slogans of the Party Central Committee." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-85-045, 28 June 1985, pp 85-88: "Daily Urges Struggle to Implement Party Slogans"]

On 12 June 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Develop Animal Husbandry and Supply Much More Meat and Eggs to the People." The editorial states that the demand for meat and other products of animal husbandry is increasing day by day and that animal husbandry must be decisively developed this year, the year which marks the 40th anniversaries, in order to meet this demand; emphasizes that state managed pig, chicken and duck farms must be operated at full capacity, cooperative ranching at cooperative farms must be further developed and individual ranching must be positively fostered; calls upon all functionaries in the farming industry to possess a firm position of enabling the people to live better and to be deeply concerned about supplying much more meat and eggs to the populace; urges the functionaries to demonstrate their party spirit, working class nature and populist nature by steadfastly working at animal husbandry alongside the masses; calls for responsible guidance functionaries to follow the party policy on animal husbandry and to follow the example of those who dedicated themselves to their work and achieved innovations in animal husbandry; stresses that the problem of obtaining a sufficient quantity of nutritious fodder is amply solved by planting good quality grass for fodder along dikes and banks of the numerous irrigation canals river banks and reservoirs throughout the country; calls for all to heed Kim Il-song's instructions by reaping a large crop of fodder including tubers and squash this year; calls for pursuit of individual raising of domestic animals in tandem with state operated ranching on a mass basis; exhorts functionaries of rural party organizations and the animal husbandry sector to perform political work among the farmers to instill in them a realization that individual raising of domestic animals is one way of demonstrating their care for the people and patriotism for the country; stresses the importance of providing good

young domestic stock and fodder to farm households and providing the necessary conditions for them to raise the animals for meat and eggs; calls for heightening the sense of responsibility of functionaries and technicians in the rural party organizations and animal husbandry sector so that they will abide by the party policy on animal husbandry and raise up the quality of animal husbandry even higher and provide material and technical assistance to the farm households; urges all to build on the modern foundation of animal husbandry set under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and produce much more meat and eggs for the populace.

On 13 June 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Better Establish Monsoon Production Measures Ahead of Time." The editorial notes that the monsoon season in Korea occurs during July and August and that one cannot predict when flooding or strong winds will occur under the influence of the cold front; notes that establishment of prior measures for production during the monsoon session is necessary to assure uninterrupted production throughout the year just like winter production measures; calls for all functionaries and workers in all units of every sector not only to continue to make a concerted effort in their own production and construction assignments but also to foresee that the monsoon season will occur in their sector and to establish prior damage preventive measures; stresses the importance of establishing production measures during the monsoon season as a mass movement through mobilization of the masses in order to achieve great success; calls for measures in the extractive industry to provide uninterrupted production during the monsoon season especially at the strip mines; calls for shoring up railroad tracks and storing up a supply of construction materials ahead of time and seeing to it that machinery and materials cannot be damaged by flooding; urges the rural management sector to conduct prior inspection of farm facilities and establish prior storm damage preventive measures; exhorts guidance functionaries not to delay but to establish monsoon damage preventive measures ahead of time and thereby assure that a great upswing in production and construction will continue throughout this very significant year.

On 18 June 1985, at the lower half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Entire Party Should Mingle With the Masses." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-047, 11 July 85, pp 110-116: "Party Members Urged to Mingle With Masses." Text also summarized under the title, "Let the Whole Party Go Among the Masses," in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 118, 19 June 1985, pp D 14-15; "Party Members Urged to Mingle With Masses"]

On 19 June 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Properly Perform Equipment Management Work." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-Il's work, "On Further Raising the Living Standard," concerning timely check-ups and maintenance of equipment and adequate stockpiling of spare parts; likens the role of machinery in production to weapons for an army and states that just as a weapon is important to a soldier, so is machinery to the worker; stresses the importance of timely inspection, repair and maintenance of machinery in order to continue to

operate machinery at full capacity; calls for all party organizations and economic guidance functionaries in all sectors to instill deeply in the producing masses an appreciation for the importance of equipment maintenance and for carrying on the "campaign to create model operators of loyalty emulating the No 26 Lathe" in all factories and enterprises; urges all factories and enterprises to perform check-ups and maintenance according to regulations and established schedules and to stockpile material and spare parts as required; calls for thorough adherence to technical regulations and operational norms and for raising up the skill of workers and machine operators so that they are thoroughly familiar with the operation of their machinery; exhorts all functionaries in every sector to benefit by the experience of the machine management functionaries at the Anju District Complex who normalized production at a high level by formulating enterprise management plans and provided full capacity operation of all production equipment; calls for systematization of machine equipment management in order to continue to normalize production this year at a high level.

On 21 June 1985, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Introduce New Technological Innovation Devices." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 122, 25 June 1985, pp D 5-7: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Technological Innovation"]

On 22 June 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Conservation Struggle." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on elimination of waste and intensifying the conservation struggle in all units in order to produce more and raise the living standard; notes that stringent conservation and effective utilization of resources such as coal, electricity, steel, fuel, cloth, etc., is necessary in order to achieve greater upswings and innovations in production and advance the fulfillment of this year's national economic plan; quotes the slogan of the party central committee on conservation and valuable utilization of coal, steel, electricity and fuel; calls upon all economic management functionaries to organize and direct production in an environment of consuming less to produce more of better quality; exhorts economic guidance functionaries to coordinate closely all the elements of production including materials, equipment and manpower in accordance with the requirements of the detailed plan of the party; calls for all functionaries to monitor the status of compliance with techno-economic standards and create new records and new standards in production everywhere; emphasizes coordination of production quotas, conservation assignments and unit pricing and performance of periodic wrap-up reporting; exhorts all functionaries and workers to eliminate passivity, conservatism and technical mysticism and to further heighten their participation in the mass technical innovation campaign and to incorporate mechanization, automation and advanced technology in the production process; calls for thorough establishment of technical measures for effective utilization of materials, by-products and waste materials in the production process; stresses regular check-up and wrap-up reporting on the status of proper management, utilization and consumption and elimination of wastage of valuable holdings; exhorts all to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions on conservation which he gave at the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee and to go on achieving endless upsures in production and construction.

On 25 June 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The U.S. Forces Must Withdraw From South Korea for the Peace and Peaceful Reunification of Korea." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 123, 26 June 1985, pp D-711: "NODONG SINMUN Demands U.S. Withdrawal From South"]

On 27 June 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Production and Construction by Actively Searching Out and Mobilizing Inner Reserves." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 127, 2 July 1985, pp D 3-5; "NODONG SINMUN On Mobilization of Inner Reserves"]

On 28 June 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Assist the Railroad." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on having all functionaries and workers possess the correct viewpoint on railroad transportation and actively assist the railroads; calls for intensification of railroad assistance programs nationwide as a society-wide campaign in order to maintain a proper balance between production and transportation; stresses the necessity for maximum utilization and further expansion of railroad facilities; emphasizes expediting the northern area railroad construction project and modernization and enlargement of hauling capacity of the railroads as well as strengthening weak links in railroad connections; urges functionaries and workers to possess a correct understanding of the railroads and normalization of railroad assistance work as a prerequisite for material, technical and manpower assistance for the railroads; states that production and construction cannot progress sufficiently without timely transportation of goods and materials and that it has been the experience of well managed units and enterprises which are normally well connected with railroad transportation that success occurs when they whole heartedly assist the railroads; calls upon factories and enterprises with railroad spur lines to formulate detailed railroad transportation plans and speed up the loading and unloading of freight cars while decreasing the freight car turn around time; calls for society-wide campaign to provide steel, lumber and cooperative goods to the railroads on a priority basis and positive assistance in locomotive and freight car repairs on the part of local party and executive organizations and factories and enterprises; urges the appropriate sectors to provide heavy rails and ties to railroad construction projects to participate as masters in completing railroad electrification projects, enlarge in-station lines, modernize marshalling and freight yards and produce many more modern machinery to mechanize loading and unloading; urges the appropriate units to increase production and delivery of materials on a timely basis to the northern railroad construction sites in order to bring this project to rapid conclusion; calls upon the functionaries in committees and ministries of the administration council and local factories and enterprises to give sufficient assignments to the units in factories and enterprises to assist the railroads and to follow-up by going down below themselves and by performing periodic wrap-up and evaluation of the status of these projects; urges the functionaries to set the standards through their own example by directing and planning in conformance with the changing

conditions; concludes by urging all units to carry out railroad assistance projects on a normal basis, further strengthen the material and technological foundation of the railroads and give firm priority to railroad transportation.

On 29 June 1985, at the upper middle and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Highly Display Revolutionary Spirit in the Struggle To Implement the Party's Economic Policy." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-049, 22 July 1985, pp 145-148: "NODONG SINMUN On Implementation of Economic Policy"]

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CSO: 4110/188

JPRS-KAR-85-059
30 August 1985

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Myong-ku was appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Pakistan, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 30 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/678

FULFILLING PARTY ECONOMIC POLICY

Yongso'ng Machinery Complex

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must splendidly commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors by bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and construction this year."

The struggle to further glorify this meaningful year by producing a 10,000-ton press is being spiritedly pushed forward at the Yongso'ng Machinery Complex.

Last May, when the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il visited this complex, he said that the production of large presses is an important yardstick for measuring the economic power of the nation, and set the task of manufacturing 10,000-ton presses.

Possessed of courage engendered by the party, the working class here carried out joint casting and completed the production of gigantic cast steel blanks. Fabrication of the 10,000-ton press is currently at the stage of full-scale assembly.

Processing of base support has been successfully completed, and production of such key large-scale components as the cylinder and crossbar is going according to plan. A while back processing and assembly of another crossbar was completed.

This month the work of machining parts for the 10,000-ton press is in the finishing stage amidst the creation of a new processing speed everywhere in the complex. Here, finishing of the machining of parts for the main body of the press is setting the standard.

The work of assembly is also progressing as machining is completed.

30 August 1985

Just recently the assembly of various parts going into the 10,000-ton press, such as the table stand and transfer cylinder, was carried out with great success.

This complex had already built a 3000-ton press in the early 1960's and a 6000-ton press at the end of the 1960's.

Workers who were involved at that time proudly point out that the speed of manufacturing the current 10,000-ton press is 2 to 3 times faster than when either the 3000-ton press or 6000-ton press were fabricated.

Prior experience with 10,000-ton presses suggested that more than a year would be need for plans alone. But the working class here set the objective of completing not just the plans, but assembly and startup within a year. Current status of progress indicates that this objective will be fully met.

Technicians are playing a large role in fabrication of the press.

The technicians of the complex have all gone out to the site and have joined hands with the workers, and are vigorously pushing forward production and assembly in accordance with technical requirements.

As soon as the work of production and assembly began in earnest, large-scale machinery built by the workers of the complex themselves, including a 20-meter specialized lathe, 18-meter turning lathe and large-scale gantry plano-lathe, have done the lion's share of the work.

A 1.4-fold increase in production time was recently achieved in the No. 5 Machine shop by using a new processing jig on a 70-meter gantry plano-lathe. Large-scale machinery, including an 8-meter turning lathe, was also used with good results in the No. 1 Machine Shop, so that production speed is being significantly increased and assembly of parts accelerated.

Given the determination of the working class here, there has been nothing that they have not accomplished. Such was also the case when the 3000-ton and 6000-ton presses were built, just as it was when the equipment for today's vinalon plant was produced in the early 1960's.

Before too long they will have unveiled their 10,000-ton press.

Onso'ng Coal Mine

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] To celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with glorious labor achievements, miners at the Onso'ng Coal mine, having vigorously launched the struggle to increase coal production, have achieved the proud success of fulfilling their half-year coal production plan by 100.6 percent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Coal is the feedstock of our nation's chuche industry, and the rapid increase of coal production drives a wedge through for successfully carrying out all economic tasks."

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, colliery functionaries and miners here have launched a furious struggle from the very first battle of the new year.

Colliery functionaries here have always gone to the end of the mine galleys to work side-by-side with the miners, and have taken the initiative in driving through the wedge in difficult struggle.

At the same time, organizational political work has been coordinated and supervised by the colliery staff to launch socialist competition at the company, platoon and shift level, and to maintain the surging enthusiasm of the miners.

Considerable attention is being placed on technical innovations in the mine to produce more coal, and the work of introducing rational coal cutting methods and efficient coal cutters is being positively pushed forward.

The result of introducing longwall coal mining methods has been that the work load of the miners has been substantially reduced while coal production significantly increased, and it has been possible to conserve a large number of pit timbers, detonators and explosives.

In addition, with the positive application of new coal cutters some time ago, coal production by each shift has been tremendously increased compared to what it used to be.

As a result, members of the First Coal Cutting Company fulfilled an average of 120 percent of their coal production plan every month during the first half of the year.

The flames of innovation have also been fanned in the Tunneling Company.

The result of positively increasing the output of hoisting machines in order to improve blasting and rock handling efficiency has been that members of the Ho' Ch'o'ng-il Tunneling Platoon have fulfilled an average of 130-140 percent of their tunneling quota each month, and members of the Yi Chae-ch'o'l Tunneling Platoon have also scored the innovation of fulfilling 120-130 percent of their montly quotas.

The functionaries and miners of this mine who have completed their half-year coal production plan are upholding the Party Central Committee slogan of "Achieve great innovations in coal production by positively applying advanced technology and new coal mining methods in all coal mines!", and, not satisfied in the slightest with past successes, and with a burning determination to glorify this year as a grand celebration of victors, are continuing to launch a fierce struggle to increase production.

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Fanning the flames for creation of "the speed of the 1980's," combatants of geological survey teams and geological survey units under the South Pyongan Province Survey Management Bureau are advancing their half-year plans by more than one month, and are continuing to score innovations in survey battles with the spirit of using that result as their yardstick.

According to consolidated data, during this period boring excavation was fulfilled by 101 percent and pit excavation by 102 percent, and expanded production plans at every site were overfulfilled.

This was the glorious result of the burning loyalty displayed by party members and workers of the survey sector of the province in order to mark the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All party members and workers must step forward as one and fight courageously to commemorate the meaningful year of 1985 as the most glorious year in the history of our fatherland."

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, political work was given priority in all geographical survey teams and units in the Provincial Survey Management Bureau in order to carry their plans by day, by week, by month and by index, and deep concern was placed on their full operation.

At the same time, Provincial Survey Management Bureau functionaries went out to lower level units to assist functionaries of geographical survey teams and units in more thoroughly establishing battle command systems for each shift, and to solve problems arising in the process of those battles in a timely manner.

Whenever problems that had to be solved were encountered by the Major and Kaech'o'n Geographical Survey Units in the process of tunneling, functionaries of the Provincial Survey Management Bureau went out to these units and conducted mobile staff meetings, and, after establishing timely technical countermeasures, made sure that necessary parts and materials were delivered so that boring equipment was kept in full operation.

By planning and coordinating operational command and economic organizational work in this manner, a 1.4-fold increase was achieved in the speed of boring excavation over what it had been on a county-wide basis.

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CSO: 4110/205

STRENGTHENING INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English No 7, Jul 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Li Jip: "Strengthening Independent Economy"]

[Text]

An economy, many-sidedly developed, relying on domestic raw-material bases, equipped with modern technology and run by local technical personnel, is the material foundation of the nation's political independence and prosperity.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan will further epoch-making progress in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and provide all our people with a happier and more fruitful life in every field of politics, economy and culture."

Thanks to the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year (1978-84) Plan for the Development of the National Economy our independent economy further strengthened so as to step up the revolution and construction.

In the plan period our industry developed rapidly and underwent a great qualitative change. It overfulfilled the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In the plan period the gross industrial output value increased 2.2 times and the annual growth rate of industrial production averaged 12.2 percent.

This shows that our industry is developing constantly at a high rate due to the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

The coal, cement, chemical fertilizer, textile and seafood and other major production targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan were hit with flying colours and the output of chief industrial goods increased.

17,785 modern factories and work shops were newly built to expand and strengthen our heavy and light industries.

Through the struggle for Juche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy our industry came to firmly rely on domestic resources, perfected its structure and became more independent and Juche-based.

In the plan period big hydraulic and thermal power stations, as well as small and medium power stations, were constructed in large numbers to double the power generation capacity and strengthen power bases qualitatively.

Mining industries developed rapidly, with the result that the raw-material and fuel bases of industry

were further expanded and strengthened.

In particular, nonferrous metal ore mines were reconstructed and expanded on a large scale and a giant modern ore dressing plant with an annual capacity of 10 million tons was built and refineries constructed and enlarged. In consequence our nonferrous metal production centres have been provided with all processes from mining to dressing, refining and processing.

Signal progress was made in putting the metal industry on the Juche basis.

The production method of iron with domestic fuel was researched and perfected. Furnaces were modernized, and rolling and second-stage metal processing centres were expanded to make the metal industry more independent.

The production processes of chemical fibre factories were reinforced to increase the production of vinalon, movilon, staple fibre, rayon yarn and other chemical fibres and synthetic resins.

Many acid, alkali and carbide production centres and small and medium chemical factories were built and great progress was made in developing the chemical industry with domestic resources.

In the plan period the machine industry grew 2.3 times.

The existing machine factories were modernized and reinforced and many modern ones built, and in particular there expanded production centres of large-sized machines, equipment to order, mining and transport equipment, electronic appliances, and automation elements.

Our machine industry satisfactorily produces various kinds of large-sized precision machines in-

cluding mining machines and machine tools, and a large number of machines needed for the technical revolution and the construction of modern factories and grand transformation of nature.

With the rapid development of machine industry comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control were widely introduced in all industrial domains.

69,000 valuable technical innovation proposals, including the new casting and carbide production methods and high-speed spinning, were introduced into industrial production annually.

Last year our peasants produced ten million tons of grain. In the plan period the rural technical revolution was actively promoted and the material and technical foundations of agriculture were further consolidated.

In 1984, as against 1977, the irrigated area increased 1.4 times, the number of tractors and trucks serving agriculture 1.5 times and 1.3 times, and the supply of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals 1.6 times and 2 times.

Great successes were registered in transport.

In the plan period railway freight transport increased 1.8 times and the material and technical foundations of railway transport further strengthened. More than 1,500 kilometres of railways newly switched over to electric traction and electric haulage increased from 67 percent to 88.3 percent. Motor and ship freight transport increased 2.2 times and 2.8 times.

Grand transformation of nature and urban construction were conducted audaciously on a large scale. As a result, the construction of the

Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station made a great headway and many grand monumental structures, including the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph, rose and town and country became more cultural.

The brilliant successes in socialist economic construction raised markedly the material and cultural standards of the people.

In 1984 the national income grew 1.8 times, real incomes of factory and office workers 1.6 times and those of peasants 1.4 times as compared with 1977.

Great progress was made in the cultural revolution, as well.

Through the struggle to carry out the "Theses on Socialist Education", the quality of universal 11-year compulsory education and the training of our own cadres was improved, the number of higher educational establishments increased to 216 and technicians and specialists were trained in large numbers to reach 1,250,000.

During the plan period over 1,300 films and thousands of revolutionary art works were created. The average life span of the population lengthened by 36 years as against the pre-liberation days to reach 74 years.

Indeed, the Korean people carried out the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours. This is due to the sagacious guidance of the Party and President Kim Il Sung that lead socialist economic construction to steady upsurge.

The tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan were very enormous and the internal and external situation was complex.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the objective requirements and situation of our socialist construction, set forth correct policies for economic construction at every stage

and wisely led the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to make vigorously the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. He also guided our people to tap reserves to the maximum in all sectors of the national economy under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and bring about a new change in economic management.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il closely combined Party work with economic work and saw to it that mass movements were vigorously waged, such as the three-revolution team movement, the Three Revolution Red Flag Movement and the campaign to follow the example of the unassuming heroes, thus bringing about decisive progress in the fulfilment of the plan.

Our Party mobilized all its organizations, the three revolution teams, officials and other people in all spheres to carry out the huge tasks of economic construction. Apart from its extraordinary sweep and organizing ability are unthinkable the "speed of the 80s" and the steady high rate of production and construction.

The fulfilment of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan further strengthened our national economy and brought about notable progress in the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism. And solid foundations were laid to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by stepping up revolution and construction.

The Korean people will strengthen their independent national economy by continuing to advance towards a new higher peak, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, not resting on their laurels.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Let Us Fan the Flames of the Light Industry Revolution to Bring About a New Upsurge in Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] Conferences of local industry functionary-activists are taking place in each province.

They have recently been held in Pyongyang, South Pyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province, Yanggang Province, Kaesong and Nampo.

At the conferences, the status of carrying out the teaching given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the National Conference of Local Industry Functionaries in June 1980 has been reviewed, along with the successes and experience gained in implementation of the party's guidelines on the light industry revolution, and measures have been discussed for bringing about a new transformation in consumer goods production.

There have been reports and discussions at the conferences.

The discussants and those making reports noted that the conferences of local industry functionary-activists have taken place in the charged atmosphere in which the whole nation is launching vigorous labor struggles to celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as great celebrations of victors.

They pointed out that it was at the National Conference of Local Industry Functionaries that the great leader clearly defined the future course that local industry must follow and mapped out programmatic tasks with regard to modernizing all factories, increasing the variety of consumer goods, rapidly developing food processing plants and improving and strengthening the control and management of local industry factories.

They pointed out that last February the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il defined the direction and methods for further improving the standard of living, and that it was on 3 August of last year that he reviewed the entire spectrum of light industrial products and concretely set forth the tasks arising in carrying out the light industry revolution, and established measures for

fulfilling them. They remarked that, having upheld the teaching of the great leader and the intent of the party, last year significant gains were scored in increasing the variety of consumer goods and improving their quality in the local industry sector.

The discussants and those making reports stressed that the successes gained in the local industry sector were the results of the wise leadership and enormous concern of the great leader and the glorious Party Center.

It has been pointed out in the conferences that the local industry sector is today faced with the glorious yet heavy task of forcefully fanning the flames of the light industry revolution, and of bringing about a new upsurge in consumer goods production, in accordance with the teaching of the great leader and the intent of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging a light industry revolution in order to bring about a new transformation in the production of consumer goods."

It was pointed out in the Pyongyang City Conference of Local Industry Functionary-Activists that production has been normalized at a high level in all local industry factories, and in particular that the food processing industry has been further developed, so that foodstuff production is being increased.

It was also emphasized at that conference that daily necessity shops and work teams have been expanded in factories and enterprises, and that the number of family work teams has been increased in neighborhood work teams, with the result that production of miscellaneous daily products is being properly carried out.

At the South Pyongan Province Conference of Local Industry Functionary-Activists it was pointed out that local sources of resources are being more effectively utilized so as to produce a greater number of local specialty goods and new varieties of products, with the result that there has been a 1.5-fold increase in the varieties of consumer goods this year.

It was reported at the South Hamgyong Province and North Pyongan Province Conferences of Local Industry Functionary-Activists that central industry has provided better assistance to local industry, and as a result that the technical equipment of local industry factories has been improved, production increased and product packaging improved, so that the increasing demands of workers in these provinces for consumer goods are being satisfied.

At the Yanggang Province Conference of Local Industry Functionary-Activists it was reported that a 50 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] or larger resource base had been established at every food processing facility larger than 200

chongbo, and production increased, so that this year there has been a 1.6-fold increase over last year's total volume of local industry production.

It was emphasized at the Nampo and Kaesong City Conferences of Local Industry Functionary-Activists that all functionaries, possessed of the high degree of self-consciousness that they are the masters responsible for the lives of the people, are achieving the production of more "3 August consumer goods" and improving their quality.

It was pointed out in the conferences that this meaningful year is being celebrated as the most glorious year in the history of our fatherland by holding high the banner of the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture, while continuing to vigorously launch the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's, and thereby bringing about a new turning point in the production of consumer goods.

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CSO: 4110/204

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT INCREASED IN DPRK

SK031529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 3 (KCNA)--"August 3 mass consumption goods" are turned out in large quantities at daily necessities workshops and workteams and home and sideline workteams formed in all parts of the country.

The Korean working people achieved a sizable success in the past one year through a vigorous drive to turn out the "August 3 mass consumption goods," accepting with a whole heart the programmatic tasks put forward by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on August 3 last year while inspecting the light industrial goods exhibition.

In this period more than 19,000 home and sideline workteams made their appearance and 700 daily necessities workshops and workteams were newly formed. As a result, the daily necessities output in the first half of the year was 37 percent up on that in the same period last year.

After August 3 last year dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has expounded the problems arising in the operation and activities of the daily necessities workshops and workteams and home and sideline workteams and taken necessary measures on several occasions.

True to the intention of the party, the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council have built up more firmly the daily necessities branch factories, workshops and workteams at industrial establishments, which are now producing a large quantity of consumer goods of high quality by effectively using by-products and leftovers.

Now their variety has increased to more than 3,400 in major kinds and 5,800 in expanded range of output.

CSO: 4100/678

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Ch'o'l-chong: "Role of Chemical Industry in Improving the People's Quality of Life"]

[Text] Substantially improving the people's standard of living has been established as one of the central tasks for this meaningful year of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. If the people's quality of life is to be improved, continued effort must be put into developing the chemical industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must put continued emphasis on developing the chemical industry and further expand the resource base of light industry, and push forward the chemicalization of the rural economy, so as to increase agricultural production and ease the arduous work load of agricultural workers."
("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 21, p 516)

The chemical industry is one of the key sectors that form the basis of development of the overall people's economy, and is an important material foundation for carrying out the technical revolution. It was for that reason that our party emphasized from the very beginning the creation of our own strong chemical industry base capable of assuring domestic production of chemical products necessary for development of the people's economy. Today a self-reliant and modern chemical industry base comprised of both inorganic and organic chemical industries has been firmly established. This is clearing a broad avenue for development of the overall people's economy and for improvement of the quality of life.

The objective of building socialism and communism is ultimately that of providing a more prosperous and civilized life to the people. For that reason our party continues its struggle, having established the continuous betterment of the people's quality of life as the driving force behind its actions.

We must continue to struggle by setting higher objectives based on the successes that have been achieved in improving the quality of life, and raise that quality of life to the next level in a short period of time.

In order to rapidly improve the quality of life considerable effort must be put into consumer goods production and agricultural development, and this will be greatly affected by the development of the chemical industry.

Since the chemical industry first of all produces various resources necessary for development of light industry, it contributes directly to improvement of the people's quality of life.

Light industry is an important material foundation for improvement of the quality of life. Light industry, which is made up of such sectors as the textiles industry, food processing industry and daily necessities industry, produces a variety of fabrics, tasty and nutritious processed foods, and wide selection of daily necessities for supply to the people.

The provision of full spectrum of resources and materials not only in quantity, but also by category and specification, is a key requirement arising in normalizing and rapidly developing production, and for this the help of the chemical industry is necessary. This is due to the fact that the natural resources needed in development of light industry are limited both in terms of quantity and quality, and also that natural climatic conditions greatly affect production. Therefore, natural resources must be more completely and more effectively utilized in production, and at the same time that which is lacking must be produced.

The chemical industry combines and separates various substances to produce substitute materials which cannot be created through natural physical processes but which are needed in light industry. The resources and materials needed in light industry, including chemical fibers, plastics, synthetic rubber, paper, paint and dyes, are produced through the chemical industry.

From the very beginning our party has sought to have the chemical industry properly serve the development of light industry, and to produce a variety of resources and materials that are cheaper and of better quality than natural resources, so as to firmly guarantee the self-reliance of light industry.

With the development of the chemical industry, the material, technical and production foundations of light industry have today been incomparably strengthened. When, under these conditions, various chemical products such as chemical fibers, plastics, caustic soda and sodium carbonate are produced in quantity in the chemical industry sector and supplied to light industrial plants, the textile industry and food processing industry, for example, can be rapidly developed and a more abundant and civilized life created for our people.

In the rapid development of the chemical industry and greater production of a variety of chemical products is to be found a solid guarantee for fully solving the material and resource problem of light industry, and for rapidly increasing consumer goods production, so as to improve the people's quality of life.

The chemical industry contributes greatly to pushing forward the chemicalization of the rural economy so as to increase agricultural production and ease the arduous work load of farmers.

Solving the food problem is extremely important in the people's quality of life.

Only when agriculture is properly carried out can a variety of agricultural products, such as grain, be produced in quantity so as to fully solve the people's food requirements.

Our party established the principle of putting agriculture first, and has organized and mobilized our people to the struggle to implement it. As a result, grain production has been increased every year in our nation, and last year the success of occupying the 10 million ton grain hieght was attained. Today we are faced with the weighty task of occupying the 15 million ton grain height as set forth in the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction. There are two methods for successfully carrying out this task. One method is to reclaim land and to find large areas of new land, so as to increase the area of cultivated fields, and the other method is to increase the grain yield per chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres]. A key method for increasing the grain yield per chongbo is the production and application on the fields of large quantities of chemcial fertilizer and agricultural chemicals. This cannot be done without the help of the chemical industry.

Fertilizer is rice. Only by producing large quantities of various chemical means, including chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, that are suited to the soil conditions of our nation and the biological characteristics of our crops, and supplying them to rural areas, can agricultural work be chemicalized and the per unit grain yield increased, and can farmers be liberated from difficult and arduous work. When this is accomplished, agriculture, as the primary means for solving the people's food problem, can fully perform its mission and role as a sector that contributes both in name and reality to improving the quality of life.

Thus the chemical industry is of key importance in developing light industry and agriculture so as to satisfy the continuously increasing demands of the people for their quality of life.

Based on the already existing material and technical foundation, a great upsurge must be brought about in the chemical industry sector in the production of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and such basic chemical products as chemical fibers, including vinalon and staple fiber, and plastics, caustic soda, sodium carbonate and sulphate.

When chemical industry functionaries go below and out to the sites of production and solve problems in accordance with the demands of the party, a turning point can be reached in the production of the resources, materials, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals necessary for development of light industry and agriculture. Further, when political work is given firm priority and economic leverages used correctly in accordance with the demands of the party, so that the independent accounting system is properly implemented,

innovations can be brought about in production. When functionaries positively emulate the industrial management experience of the Anju Regional Coal Complex, and control and supervise the economy in a scientific and rational manner, the chemical industry will be able to fully carry out its mission in effectively contributing to the development of light industry and the rural economy and the improvement of the quality of life.

Upholding the slogans of the Party Central Committee, functionaries and workers of the chemical industry sector must continue to achieve innovations in production, and thereby better contribute to improving the quality of life in this deeply significant year.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF FACILITATING STEEL PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Support the Steel Front So As to Bring About an Epochal Increase in the Production of Steel Materials"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently taught about vigorously launching a struggle to bring about a landmark increase in steel production. One of the key problems confronting us at this time in thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on increasing steel production is for the steel front to be supported in related sectors in a manner befitting masters.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The steel height is one of the most important heights among the 10 prospective targets that we must occupy. Only by occupying the steel height can all of the targets of socialist economic construction during the 1980's be successfully met. ("The Tasks of the People's Government in Modeling the Whole Society after the Chuche Idea" Booklet, p 23)

Today the Kimchaek Steel Complex--the large-scale steel production base in the north--is seething with the struggle to increase production of steel. Epochal successes are being achieved every day in steel production as a result of the innovative struggle of the working class and steel combatants here as they have rushed forward, upholding the teaching provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song when he conducted on-the-spot guidance at the complex.

The struggle to produce steel is also being vigorously launched at iron and steel works throughout the nation, including the Songjin Steel Complex and Hwanghae Steel Complex. This is extremely important work.

The vigorous support of the entire nation is important if this pitch is to be continued in this spirit at iron and steel works. Only when materials and fuel are supplied on a timely basis and problems solved as they crop up in related sectors and units can steel workers continue to spiritedly push forward the struggle to increase steel production. Functionaries and workers of all sectors and units of the people's economy must positively support steel

production materially and technologically from the position of being masters who are jointly responsible for steel production.

First of all, steel production must be properly supported. Proper production of ore at iron ore mines throughout the nation, including the Musan Mining Complex, serves to vigorously spur on steel production. Vigorous support for iron ore mines is in itself the most positive support for the steel front.

All sectors of the people's economy, and in particular the machine industry sector, must assure increased production of machinery and equipment, such as modern extraction equipment, large trucks and bulldozers, necessary in improving and expanding iron ore mines and in properly carrying out current production. In addition, the materials supply sector must guarantee that spare parts and materials are given priority. Functionaries of the sectors concerned must frequently visit the mines, size up the situation and solve problems that have come up, so as to normalize ore production at a high level, and thereby get more than half a month ahead of iron and steel works in supplies of iron ore.

It is also important to assure a steady stream of such fuels and resources as coal.

It is not possible to produce steel only by supplying iron ore to iron and steel mills. Only when supplies of coal, which is the feedstock of chuche industry in our nation, and other fuels and resources are increased and given priority can the existing production capacity of iron and steel mills be demonstrated to the maximum.

Functionaries of all sectors, including the coal mining sector, that produce fuel and resources for the iron and steel mills must plan and supervise production organization so as to substantially increase resource and fuel production, and earmark it for the metallurgical industry sector.

When scrap steel is gathered in quantity and supplied to the steel mills, then steel can be produced using that much less pig iron.

The working class of the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory vigorously launched a scrap steel collection movement and supplied large quantities to various steel mills, including the Songjin Steel Complex, and thereby contributed greatly to increasing steel production. Such good examples should be emulated in all sectors and units of the people's economy so that the scrap steel collection movement continues to be forcefully pushed forward.

When looked for, scrap steel reserves can be significant. Just by properly salvaging unused machinery and equipment in factories and enterprises large quantities of scrap steel can be found, and when iron shavings are collected rather than discarded they can represent significant amounts. The task of salvaging unused machinery and equipment and of collecting iron shavings must be properly planned and supervised in factories and enterprises of all sectors of the people's economy. The scrap steel collecting campaign must at the same time be continuously strengthened without let up in all agencies, enterprises,

cooperative farms and neighborhood work teams in order to properly assist the steel front.

Concentrated transportation must be planned and supervised so that fuel and resources are delivered to iron and steel mills on time.

In order to move the large quantities of cargo needed in large factories, enterprises and urban areas, concentrated transportation was a key policy objective set forth by our party for the rail transportation sector from the very first. The superiority of the concentrated transportation guideline has been continuously demonstrated in practical application.

The fact that the variety and quantity of materials and fuels that must be delivered to iron and steel mills is large and must be rapidly loaded demands even more extensive organization of concentrated transportation in the rail transportation sector. There must be positive organization of concentrated transportation in the rail transportation sector to convey the resources and fuels, such as iron ore and coal, needed for steel production in the mills more rapidly and in greater quantities. This means that as soon as resources and fuels are produced in mines and collieries, they must be moved on to iron and steel mills.

Steel has extremely great significance in the development of the people's economy. Only when steel is available in quantity can the machine tool begets machine tool movement be more extensively launched, more boats, cargo trucks and mining equipment be produced, houses built, and light industry and the rural economy rapidly developed. There is practically no application where steel is not used, and its use continues to increase under conditions where the scope of the economy is expanding and advancing at a rapid pace. Therefore, all units and sectors must not merely demand steel, but assist the steel front in a responsible manner.

Possessed of a high sense of party responsibility, all central and local guidance functionaries must plan and coordinate organizational work for vigorously supporting the steel front in detail, correctly assign work to the sectors and units concerned, and properly mesh cooperative production together. In particular, clear-cut tasks must be assigned to the foreign trade sector by the State Administration Council to obtain the equipment, materials and resources necessary for steel production, to closely monitor progress in obtaining them, and to take necessary steps to do so. Party organizations at all levels in all sectors of the people's economy must adhere to supporting the steel front as an important party task, and plan and coordinate political work and work with people, so that all party members and workers support the steel front as if it was their own work in a manner befitting masters.

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CSO: 4110/210

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE IN KOREAN FARM VILLAGES

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 May 85 p 6

[Introduction by Press in Various Countries: "The Korean Farm Village Is a Paradise on Earth for Good Living"]

[Text] The 9 May issue of the Mongolian newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN carried an article entitled "The New Farm Village of Socialist Korea."

Noting that the face of farm villages in the Democratic People's Republic has undergone profound change, the newspaper introduced the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

Writing that considerable concern is being focused on farm village construction in the DPRK, the paper used statistics to illustrate the fact that numerous modern farm houses have been built, and that the level of mechanization of the rural economy has been greatly increased.

The paper noted the following:

In 1982 9.5 million tons of grain were produced in the DPRK, and 10 million tons were produced last year.

With the industrialization of farming and the reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] of land, the nation has set the objective of producing 15 million tons of grain by the end of the 1980's, and is today struggling to fulfill that objective.

The 16 March issue of the Malagassy newspaper SAHY printed an article entitled "The Comprehensive Mechanization and Chemicalization of the Rural Economy in Korea."

Noting that the farm village of today in the DPRK has transformed into a paradise on earth, the paper points out the following:

Under the rays of the rural thesis published by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture are being vigorously advanced in the farm villages of Korea, and the material

and technical foundation of the rural economy is being solidified with each passing day. As a result, the farm workers of Korea are today carrying out all agricultural work using the power of machinery and chemicals, with the result that bumper crops are raised each year. The agricultural workers of Korea celebrated the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural thesis by occupying the 10 million ton grain height last year.

Providing an introduction of the essence and fundamental tasks of the rural technological revolution, and of the mechanization of the rural economy, as set forth in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Thesis on Our Nation's Socialist Rural Problem," the paper continued with the following:

With the firm establishment of modern agricultural machinery production bases, several years ago Korea attained the level of having 7 tractors per 100 chongbo of open cultivated land, and 6 [per 100 chongbo] in intermediate zones and mountainous regions. At the same time, various types of highly efficient and modern machinery, including rice transplanters, rice shoot pickers and harvesters, are being produced and supplied in large numbers to farm villages.

Korea's agricultural workers are carrying out all farm work using the power of machinery and chemicals, with the result that agricultural production is being increased and farm work performed rapidly and efficiently.

All of these facts show that under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy in Korea have reached an extremely high level.

The Sixth Congress of the KWP set forth the task of having at least 10-12 tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated land in the rural areas of Korea, of standardizing and specializing cultivated fields, and of producing a greater variety of chemical means and providing them to farm villages, so as to carry out all agricultural work using the power of machinery and chemicals and to attain the 8-hour work system on cooperative farms as in the factories.

In the near future the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy will be completed in the DPRK, with the result that the task of industrialization of agriculture will be gloriously fulfilled. In addition, the 16 March edition of this nation's newspaper (MIDI MADAGASCAR) introduced the Kaeson Youth Park, located in central Pyongyang and equipped with modern recreational facilities, under the title "Kaeson Youth Park."

On 21 March Malagassy ANTA News gave a report called "Fruit Growing in the DPRK."

The broadcast noted that large quantities of various types of fruit are produced each year in Korea and supplied to the people, and that orchards proliferate throughout the land, so that in the spring the mountains and fields are ablaze with fruit blossoms, and in the autumn the fruit hangs heavy on the trees.

The broadcast remarked that foreign friends who visit cannot contain their amazement concerning the reality of this utopian Korea, and that the development of the fruit industry in Korea has attained its high level of development as a result of the great plan for agricultural construction of the great leader President Kim Il-song and his wise leadership.

The broadcast reported that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song established wise guidelines for making proper use of mountainous areas right after liberation, and taught about planting many varieties of fruit trees on hillocks and around houses so as to broadly develop the nation's fruit industry.

The broadcast also emphasized that it was he who looked to the future of a victorious fatherland even at the time of the bitter ordeals of the Fatherland Liberation War, and focused deep concern on establishing a firm foundation for development of the fruit industry.

Noting that the fruit industry in Korea had made rapid development by the end of the war, the broadcast continued as follows:

Fruit growing in Korea achieved rapid development following the historic expanded Pukch'ong Conference of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the KWP.

The problem of substantially increasing orchard acreage by establishing orchards on hillocks and slopes throughout the nation was set forth at the conference. Subsequently the work of establishing orchards was actively pushed forward as an all-nation mass movement, with the result that by 1981 300 thousand chongbo of orchards had been planted.

Some years ago numerous large-scale state-operated fruit farms with areas in excess of 1000 chongbo had come into existence in Korea, and there were 164 cooperative farms alone that had orchards ranging in size from 100 to 500 chongbo. Furthermore, on a national basis every farm has an average of 50 chongbo in fruit.

The broadcast stated that the fruit industry in Korea has a solid material and technological foundation, and gave a detailed accounting in that regard.

The broadcast noted that a system for training reliable technicians and skilled workers for the fruit sector has been systematically established

in Korea, and that it possesses an abundance of fruit processing facilities, and also pointed out that the processed fruit produced throughout the nation is provided to the workers of Korea and exported to other nations.

In addition, the 10 March issue of the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR carried a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il conferring on their work, and, under the caption "Comradely Measure Filled with Love of Kinship," printed the news that last year the DPRK had sent relief goods filled with brotherly love to South Korean flood victims. On the same day, that nation's newspaper AL-SIYASI carried a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il conducting on-the-spot guidance in the industrial sector, and reported on the growth of our nation's economic power.

9062

CSO: 4110/182

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

KUMYA YOUTH COAL MINE--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the Kumya youth coal mine. A big open coal mine, the Kumya youth coal mine is located in South Hamgyong Province on the east coast of Korea. On July 27, 1965, the great leader President Kim Il-song instructed that the coal mine should be developed to fully meet the rapidly growing need for coal in the east coast area. Developed in a brief period since then, the mine has grown and strengthened to be a reliable coal production base of the country. In the message the WPK Central Committee highly praised the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members for their feats of labor in having converted the coal mine into a modern big coal production base and greatly contributing to socialist economic construction of the country and betterment of people's lives through the steady increase of coal production. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 30 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/678

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF TEACHING MATERIALS OPENS

SK061030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 6 (KCNA)--A national exhibition of experimental instruments and teaching materials opened here on August 4.

On display in the exhibition hall are over 2,110 pieces of experimental instruments and teaching materials made by educationists with the approach of the eighth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-sung.

The exhibition is divided into provincial wings comprising experimental instruments and teaching materials for kindergartens, primary and senior middle schools and colleges and universities.

The kindergarten teachers made teaching materials for educating children in loyalty to our party and those for the mother tongue, counting and playing, which are suited to the age and psychological characteristics of the children and those for mental education conducive to fostering their gift and talent.

Primary and senior middle school teachers exhibited a large number of teaching materials for the study of the revolutionary history of the party, sets of teaching materials for the solution of problems for application, sets of experimental apparatus for dynamics and other ones for having the contents of instructions run through with party policies and equipping the students and children with general elementary knowledge and elementary technical knowledge and study apparatus for extracurricular activity.

Colleges and universities put on display teaching materials for mathematics, planetaria, midget computers and other visual and measurement means, experimental appliances and facilities for experimental education.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition took place on August 4.

CSO: 4100/678

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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CSO: 4110/221

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HOME-VISITING GROUPS OF KOREANS--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chwa Sung-u and the 80th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kang Yong-kwan arrived in Wonsan on July 31 by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 2 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/678

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BURKINA FASO'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song Greet's President

SK031523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 3 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message to Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of government of Burkina Faso, warmly congratulating him on the second anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Burkina Faso.

The message dated August 2 points out that after the victory of revolution the Burkina Faso people have made a big stride in their efforts to liquidate the consequences of the foreign colonial rule, consolidate the people's power and improve the country's conditions along the road of the people's democratic revolution under the guidance of the National Revolutionary Council headed by President Thomas Sankara.

The message expresses the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

Meeting Marks Anniversary Celebration

SK041030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 4 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Saturday in Pyongyang to mark the second anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Burkina Faso.

Present at the meeting were Pak Yong-pae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Burkina Faso Friendship Association, Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and vice-chairman of the Korea-Burkina Faso Friendship Association, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a message of greetings to the president of Burkina Faso.

Papers Mark Anniversary

SK041055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 4 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the second anniversary of the victory of revolution in Burkina Faso.

The victory of revolution in Burkina Faso was a historic event which brought a fundamental turn in the life of her people, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says.

The Burkina Faso people, it notes, are a courageous and industrious people with enough strength and fighting spirit to shape their destiny by themselves.

They are bringing about new changes in the political and economic affairs of the country under the leadership of the National Revolutionary Council headed by Comrade Thomas Sankara.

A non-aligned country, Burkina Faso is energetically striving for the strengthening and development of this movement and the unity and solidarity of Africa.

The successes gained by the Burkina Faso people are a fruitage of the strenuous efforts of them rallied around the Revolutionary Council.

The peoples of Korea and Burkina Faso are close friends advancing shoulder to shoulder along the road of independence and the building of a new life. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will develop and consolidate still further in the future.

Congratulating the Burkina Faso people on their meaningful holiday, we hope that everything will go well and greater success will be achieved in the country.

CSO: 4100/678

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN HOME MINISTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Zambian Home Ministry delegation headed by Minister F.M. Chomba left here on July 30 by air, concluding its 9-day visit to Korea. During its stay in Korea the delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song. It visited Mangyongdae and went round different places of Pyongyang and local area. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 30 Jul 85 SK]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETING--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on August 1 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Thai journalists delegation headed by Sathira Bandharangchi. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 2 Aug 85 SK]

WPK DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Pong-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, returned home Friday by air from its visit to India. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 3 Aug 85 SK]

SOUTH HAMGYONG WPK GROUP BACK--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the committee, returned home on August 1 after visiting China. On the same day the GDR, Hungarian and Czechoslovak teams arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the international friendship junior wrestling tournament of socialist countries. A delegation of the Austrian group for the study of the chuche idea headed by Herbert Wabnegg, chief of the group, arrived in Pyongyang on August 2. The delegation of the Japan Society of Teachers for the study of the chuche idea, the Thai youth delegation and Zayani Ezzeddine, councillor of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia, left here for home on August 2. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 3 Aug 85 SK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of our country headed by Pak Sung-il, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Commission of Public Welfare, returned home on August 2 by plane after attending the celebrations of the 6th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 3 Aug 85]

FILM SHOW FOR DIPLOMATS--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged a film show at the People's Palace of Culture on August 2 for diplomatic envoys of various countries in Korea. The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "April Spring Friendship Art Festival." Attending the festival which was held in Pyongyang from April 6 to 18 on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song were over 50 art organisations, delegates of art circles, prominent officials from various countries of the five continents of the world and overseas Korean artists. The Yugoslav ambassador who is Doyen of the diplomatic corps said that the participation of many art troupes from various countries of the world in the festival was an expression of the deepest respect and reverence of the world's revolutionary people for the great leader President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Aug 85]

NIGER'S INDEPENDENCE NOTED--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 25th anniversary of the independence of Niger. Noting that the independence of Niger on August 3, 1960, was a fruition of the struggle of the Niger people against colonialism, the article points to the successes made by them in building a new society. The article says: Our people are following with keen interest the endeavours of the Niger people to build a "developed society." It is in the interests of the two peoples to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Niger. We believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will develop more favourably. Congratulating the Niger people on their national day, our people wish them fresh success in their efforts for the independent development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 3 Aug 85]

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean public health delegation which had attended the 38th meeting of the World Health Organization held in Geneva, the meeting of health ministers of socialist countries held in Berlin and visited Libya, the Korean Social Democratic Party delegation which had visited Malta and San Marino and the Korean delegation which had attended the world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace held in Kenya returned home Friday. The Thai journalists delegation left here for home Saturday by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 4 Aug 85 SK]

MESSAGE TO JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm felicitations to Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and his government and people on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Jamaica. He in his message of greetings wholeheartedly wished the prime minister and the Jamaican people greater successes in the efforts for the country's prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 4 Aug 85]

WPK DELEGATION BACK FROM THAILAND--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of its Central Committee, returned home on August 4 by train after a visit to Thailand. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK

Central Committee, Hyon Chun-kuk, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. The delegation dropped in Beijing on its way home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 5 Aug 85 SK]

FISHERY DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A government fishery delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yun-sang, chairman of the Fisheries Commission, left Pyongyang on August 3 by air to attend the opening ceremony of an international fishery exhibition in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 5 Aug 85 SK]

BRITISH MP'S DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of British labor members of Parliament headed by Robert Parry left here on August 4 by air after a 10-day Korean visit. The delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song during its stay in Korea. It went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 5 Aug 85 SK]

KOREANS IN USSR--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A home-visiting group of Koreans in the Soviet Union headed by Sim Han-sun arrived here on August 3 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 5 Aug 85 SK]

CPUSU PARTY WORKERS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A holiday group of party workers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Grant Voskanyan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 5 Aug 85]

SOVIET DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A document exhibition delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry headed by Pyotr Rakov, vice-director of its historical-diplomatic department, and Nina Alekseeva, exhibition delegate of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, arrived in Pyongyang today for a visit to Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. A delegation of the international organizations department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by its deputy director Boris Prokofiev arrived here on the same day. Also arriving here today were a Soviet television cameramen group, the Soviet women's volleyball team and a Soviet figure skating selection. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Aug 85]

BOLIVIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--Papers today mark the 160th anniversary of the independence of Bolivia. An article of NODONG SINMUN says that today the Bolivian people are struggling to defend the sovereignty of the country against aggression and interference, domination and subjugation by the imperialists and build a new life. It goes on: Korea established diplomatic relations with Bolivia at ambassadorial level in December 1982. This marked an important occasion in deepening understanding between the two peoples and developed friendly relations between them. The Korean people wish the Bolivian people fresh success in their endeavours to build a new society and believe that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger. A MINJU CHOSON article says that the Korean

people sincerely wish the Bolivian people greater success in their struggle for defending national sovereignty and democracy and building an independent new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 6 Aug 85]

'CHUCHE IDEA' PUBLISHED IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--The newspaper "Chuche Idea" No. 7 was published by the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea. It gives accounts of the visit to Korea by the delegation of Japan society for the study of Kimilsongism and the delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea, an account of an international seminar on the Korean question held in Tokyo and articles introducing the activities for the study of the Chuche idea in various parts of Japan. It carries articles under the titles "We Are Learning From the Revolutionary Activities of President Kim Il-song", "Educational Policy in Korea Faithfully Serving Social Education," "Impressions of the Korean Film 'The Flower Girl' Given by Youth and Students" and so on. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 6 Aug 85]

FOREIGN MEDIA INTERVIEW REPORT--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--The answers of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the deputy director of GRANMA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, was reported by the Romanian papers, SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI, the Austrian paper DE PRESSE and Guinea Bissau radio from July 18 to 24. His answers to the questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI was reported by the Zimbabwean paper HERALD, the Iranian paper BOURSE, the Syrian paper AL RIYADIH, the Maltese paper L'ORIZZONT, the Finnish paper KANSAN UUTISET, the Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES, the Thai paper BANGKOK POST, the Pakistani paper NAWA-E-WAQT, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS, the Malian radio, the Central African News Agency, the Syrian Arab Television Broadcasting, the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar and the Pathet Lao News Agency of Laos from July 13 to 26. The Nepalese paper PRAKASH July 20 and the Democratic Yemeni paper ARBATTASHARA OUKTOOBUR July 24 respectively carried his immortal works "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialists, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Toward Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Aug 85]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

JAPAN'S FEROCIOUS CRIMES

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 44

[Article by Hong Ae-Hui]

[Text]

The book "Devil's Gluttony" was published in Japan, causing great public reaction. In this book a well-known Japanese writer Morimura Seiichi described the monstrous crimes of the Japanese militarists and the barbarous experiments on humans performed by a special unit of the Kwantung Army--Detachment 731.

Commenting on this book, the Japanese critic Tahira Souichi said:

"Human beings called 'log' were killed randomly. The victims were Russians, Chinese and others, numbering 3,000.... This book is a documentary giving the shock to public feeling, as a record of the crimes committed by the Japanese troops."

The publication cited facts to prove that the Japanese militarists committed all kinds of inconceivable barbarous crimes in order to realize their dream of world supremacy.

During World War II, they made desperate efforts to expand their sphere of influence in Asia under the slogan "construction of a Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere".

This coprosperity literally means the whole Asia achieving mutual prosperity. But its real intention was clearly revealed in the royal council and

secret talks in the upper circles.

Lord Hoda said to the Emperor:

"Our national prestige and position are secured. The countries the world over will look up to our Emperor as a great liege lord who rules all the countries. Follow our policy and back up our views. Then, the Japanese lord will perform great services commensurate with the important responsibility to the gods of heaven and earth."

Guided by this ambition, the Japanese militarists began to stretch out their tentacles of aggression into Korea, China, the Soviet Union, India, Southeast Asian countries, islands on the southern area of the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand.

They set up the government-general, puppet government, mandatory rule headquarters and South Sea Agency in order to establish the colonial rule and mercilessly killed the patriots fighting in defence of national independence and innocent people.

During the period of the Sino-Japanese War alone, 12 million Chinese were killed and at the time of the war in the Pacific over 2 million Indonesians and 1.1 million Philippines murdered.

Some 1.5 million Koreans were drafted into the forced

labour in Japan and 4.5 million in Korea. Many people out of them were dead from hard work and massacred under the pretext of "secrecy". In Viet Nam 2 million were starved to death as jute was forced to plant on rice-cultivation area. Some 150,000 people were mobilized to construct a railway between Burma and Thailand. Hard work left 100,000 dead. In Malawi 40,000-100,000 Chinese merchants were disposed of under the pretext of "purge".

The Japanese militarists were guilty of so many ferocious outrages condemned by mankind. These barbarians felt pleasure, while seeing a sea of blood shed by the people.

According to the records of the Far Eastern military tribune, 30 cannibals including Lt. Gen. Yokoyama Isamu, Commander of the Japanese Army in the western region, disembowelled the POWs to eat livers.

All these atrocities were committed under a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" concept. This concept became the synonyms for the blood shed by the people, slaughter and starvation.

The Japanese imperialists plundered Korea of rice, electricity and light metals, China of coal, iron ore and cotton, India of petroleum and bauxite and Indonesia of metal and crude rubber in large quantities to meet their

wartime needs. Their harsh exploitation destroyed millions of lives. Asia was thus being reduced into an area of pauperism, outside the orbit of prosperity.

In connection with the situation created in Asia at that time, *The Straits Times* warned:

"If no effective measures are taken immediately, all trade and bank business of these colonies (Singapore and Malawi) would be placed into the hands of the Japanese."

But feeling sorry that they had participated in war later than other great powers, the Japanese imperialists got more feverish in the war of aggression in order to become a leader in Asia.

"If Japan had such men as Tokugawa who backed up the Japanese pirates and such great military figures as Hideyoshi and Nobunaga by carrying out a more active policy, it could do much in India before the Netherlands and Britain entered there. Then the world map would be completely different from the map we have now," lamented Fujihara, a member of the House of Peers.

However, the Asian people destroyed a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" concept. They fought for national independence and rose up in a struggle for the restoration of their countries which had lost their colour from the world map.

DPRK DAILY CALLS FOR LIQUIDATION OF S. AFRICAN REGIME

SK050515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--Liquidation of the South African racist rule is a fundamental question arising in achieving the freedom and liberation of peoples in South Africa who are subjected to inhuman treatment and consolidating independence and peace in the country in southern Africa.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article carried in connection with the demand in the international political arena that powerful sanctions be taken against the South African racist clique for having proclaimed a "state of emergency."

Noting that the South African racist clique is an object of hatred and curse of the world's people and extremely isolated in the world community, the paper says:

Almost of all countries of the world and international bodies now demand stronger sanctions against South Africa. Many of them have already translated them into practice.

What merits particular attention is the fact that despite all sorts of pressure on the part of the United States, its allies and European countries are taking political and economic sanctions against South Africa.

The U.S. administration is hampering in every way the sanctions against South Africa. The South African racists proclaimed a "state of emergency" this time and are running wild to maintain their criminal apartheid in disregard of the worldwide denunciation and rejection. It has been disclosed once again that this is entirely because of the support and patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States has hundreds of its companies in South Africa and invested billions of dollars there.

It is trying with extra zeal to maintain the racist regime and its barbarious rule in order to protect its rights and interests.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the Botha clique may try, they cannot prevent the collapse of the apartheid whose days are numbered.

The proclamation of a "state of emergency" will result in precipitating the doom of the apartheid.